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Strike Ends in S. Africa

**Union Accepts
Offer Rejected by
Rank-and-File**

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Black miners in South Africa called off their strike Sunday after failing to gain more pay from white employers.

Cyril Ramaphosa, who led the three-week strike by more than 30,000 miners, denied that it was a defeat and said the action — the country's biggest industrial strike — had laid the foundation for more gains.

He said miners would begin returning to work Sunday night, ending the stoppage that has severely disrupted gold and coal fields, which form the backbone of the South African economy.

Settlement of the costly and violent dispute was announced after more than three hours of talks between the Chamber of Mines, grouping the big six mining companies, and union leaders.

A Chamber of Mines spokesman said mine owners had not improved on a package rejected by the union last Wednesday. That package offered higher holiday pay and death benefits but stuck to wage rates of between 15 and 23.4 percent increases that have already been implemented.

The president of the chamber, Nas Steenkamp, said: "I am very happy to say we have a settlement with the National Union of



Aquino Warns 'Traitors' Praises Ramos; Military Hunts Rebel Leader

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino on Sunday branded leaders of an unsuccessful coup as "traitors and murderers," and she warned that the attempt "taught them a bitter lesson."

"We shall teach them again if they want it," she added.

Making a previously planned appearance at a military camp in Manila to mark the Hero's Day holiday, Mrs. Aquino said the 20-hour military rebellion that claimed more than 30 lives on Friday was a direct attempt to assassinate her.

"The aim of the rebels was clearly to kill the president and her family," Mrs. Aquino said. "The size and ruthlessness of the attack, the treachery that marked it, the brutality of the rebels who fired on civilians, and the timing," she added, "proves beyond a doubt their murderous intentions."

The leader of the rebellion, Colonel Gregorio Honasan, tried to elude a massive military hunt after escaping from the rebel soldiers' stronghold while it was under heavy bombardment by loyal government troops.

Mrs. Aquino praised the military officers who crushed the rebellion, specifically the armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, who has now sided with the president to defuse or crush five coup attempts from within the restless military.

General Ramos has been criticized by some outspoken soldiers and officers for being more loyal to Mrs. Aquino than to the institution of the armed forces, and the rebels who launched last week's rebellion were demanding his removal.

General Ramos has tread a delicate line in trying to counter the interests of some hard-line officers who have long advocated a coup. When Colonel Honasan and his followers were angling for a coup last November, General Ramos delayed it when he and some generals agreed to present Mrs. Aquino a letter listing the military's grievances. They included a demand for

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Vital French Statistic: 779,000 Babies in '86

By Julian Nundy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It was another statistic headline play in the slow drum of August. The figure change in the figure did not relate to inflation or unemployment.

It was babies, 1.84 French babies to be exact.

France's National Institute of Demographic Studies said in its annual report that the number of babies born in the country had risen for the third successive year, although the target figure of an average 2.1 babies per woman of childbearing age was still far off.

The 2.1 figure, which makes an allowance for infant mortality, is the number of babies each woman would need to have in her lifetime to keep the population at its current level of around 55 million. Rolf Benker, a demographer at the Council of Europe, based in Stras-

bourg, said the latest French report showed only that "the downswing is a little bit less than before."

Frontline press coverage of the new figures reflected an official concern about the French birthrate.

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Kiosk

NASA Tests Booster Rocket

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah (UPI)

— The first redesigned shuttle booster rocket shot a jet of flame across the desert Sunday in a test that revealed no obvious evidence of the kind of joint failure that doomed Challenger 19 months ago.

The trial lasted two minutes as planned, but NASA officials said it would take at least two weeks of analysis and internal examination to confirm that the rocket's O-ring joints withstood the pressure and heat.

French vineyards are attracting foreign investors looking for profit and glamour. Page 7.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Realism tempers U.S.-Soviet hopes for a missile pact. Page 2.

■ The United States will deny visas to would-be immigrants who test positive for the AIDS virus. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Eastman Kodak used its influence to bar a Japanese student from attending a university in Rochester. Page 9.

■ A Chinese bank became the first to issue shares since the takeover by the Communists in 1949. Page 7.

Natas Steenkamp announcing the end of the black miners' strike on Sunday.

Mineworkers. They have decided to call off the strike," said Mr. Ramaphosa, 34, the union's general secretary, said at a news conference later that the strike had demonstrated the miners' determination to fight for a living wage.

"We don't see this as a defeat," he said. "The chamber has not won and we have not lost."

Mr. Ramaphosa said the union agreed to the settlement because it believed that the mining companies "were bent on dismissing all workers from the mines."

Anglo American Corp., the company worst hit by the strike, said it would rehire 40,000 miners it dismissed during the dispute — if their jobs were still available. It has hired an undisclosed number of replacement workers.

"Some jobs have been lost,"

See STRIKE, Page 6

President Corazon C. Aquino with Defense Secretary Rafael M. Illescas, left, and General Fidel V. Ramos, military chief of staff, in prayers Sunday for victims of the coup attempt.



Andrew Wong/Reuters

President Corazon C. Aquino with Defense Secretary Rafael M. Illescas, left, and General Fidel V. Ramos, military chief of staff, in prayers Sunday for victims of the coup attempt.

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — The rebellion by disaffected soldiers reflects a deep discontent within the Philippine military that has erupted in a series of threats and coup attempts throughout the tenure of President Corazon C. Aquino.

It demonstrates the difficulty the nation has faced in subordinating the armed forces to civilian control after 15 years of martial rule under Ferdinand E. Marcos, followed by a military revolt that removed him and received worldwide acclaim.

The fact that the bulk of the armed forces supported the government on Friday, despite any discontent the members might share with the rebels, was a signal of a basic acceptance of civilian rule.

The myth is gone — the myth that soldiers won't shoot at soldiers.

See MANILA, Page 6

But after the bloodshed of Friday, the possibility remained of even deeper rifts within a divided armed forces.

Ever since the revolt in February 1986 that helped boost Mrs.

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Aquino to power, elements in the military have been restive, seeking greater political influence and complaining that they are not respected by the government.

Friday's events, in which Philippine soldiers engaged in serious exchanges of fire for the first time, were seen as a turning point.

The myth is gone — the myth that soldiers won't shoot at soldiers.

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"It is the myth they used to threaten us," she said, referring to threats that a divided armed forces, rather than fighting among themselves, would turn on the civilian government.

In a constitutional plebiscite last February, the armed forces went against a nationwide trend and voted against a charter that was viewed as a symbol of Mrs. Aquino's rule.

On Friday, for the first time, the military as a whole demonstrated that although many members may be sympathetic with its government, they were prepared to die defending it.

The perspectives of the military are narrow.

Men like Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who has led several moves

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Iraqi Planes Hit Kharg Island in 2d Day of Raids

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Iraq, reopening the "tanker war" in the Gulf, bombed Iranian offshore oil sites Sunday for a second day, its communiques said, hitting two more "large naval targets," the usual phrase for oil tankers.

The renewed bombing attacks, after a six-week lull, appeared to doom any hope of a United Nations-sponsored cease-fire and raised the specter of Iranian retaliation as U.S. warships were increasingly drawn into the Gulf War.

A heavily guarded convoy of six U.S. Navy ships and two reflagged Kuwaiti tankers slipped through the Strait of Hormuz into the Gulf on Sunday in the strongest display of U.S. firepower thus far.

The U.S. Navy is assembling a fleet of at least 46 warships in the Gulf area. France and Britain are also sending additional naval forces into the area.

Hours before the U.S.-escorted

convoy ventured into the Gulf, after having been delayed for days by high winds and sandstorms, the Iraqis launched new raids against Iran's major oil installation at Kharg Island.

An Iraqi military communiqué Sunday morning said that a "very large naval target" had been hit by warplanes at 7:30 P.M. local time.

Baghdad broke a 45-day de facto cease-fire Saturday with attacks on offshore installations that left an Iranian tanker ablaze. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, in a radio address Saturday night announcing the resumption of attacks on Iran's oil shipping, declared:

"From now on we will strike them in the sea and destroy all the economic arteries which finance their aggression."

Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran warned Sunday that Tehran might respond by attacking shipping or anything else that supported the Iraqi war effort.

"No doubt Iran will leave these attacks unanswered," and Iran's retaliation may also include facilities which equip Iraq and beef up its war machine," Mr. Velayati said in a message to the UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar. The message was reported by the official Iranian news agency.

The newspaper of Iran's ruling fundamentalist clergy, apparently referring to the U.S. reflagging,

See GULF, Page 6

Johnson Sets 100-Meter World Mark

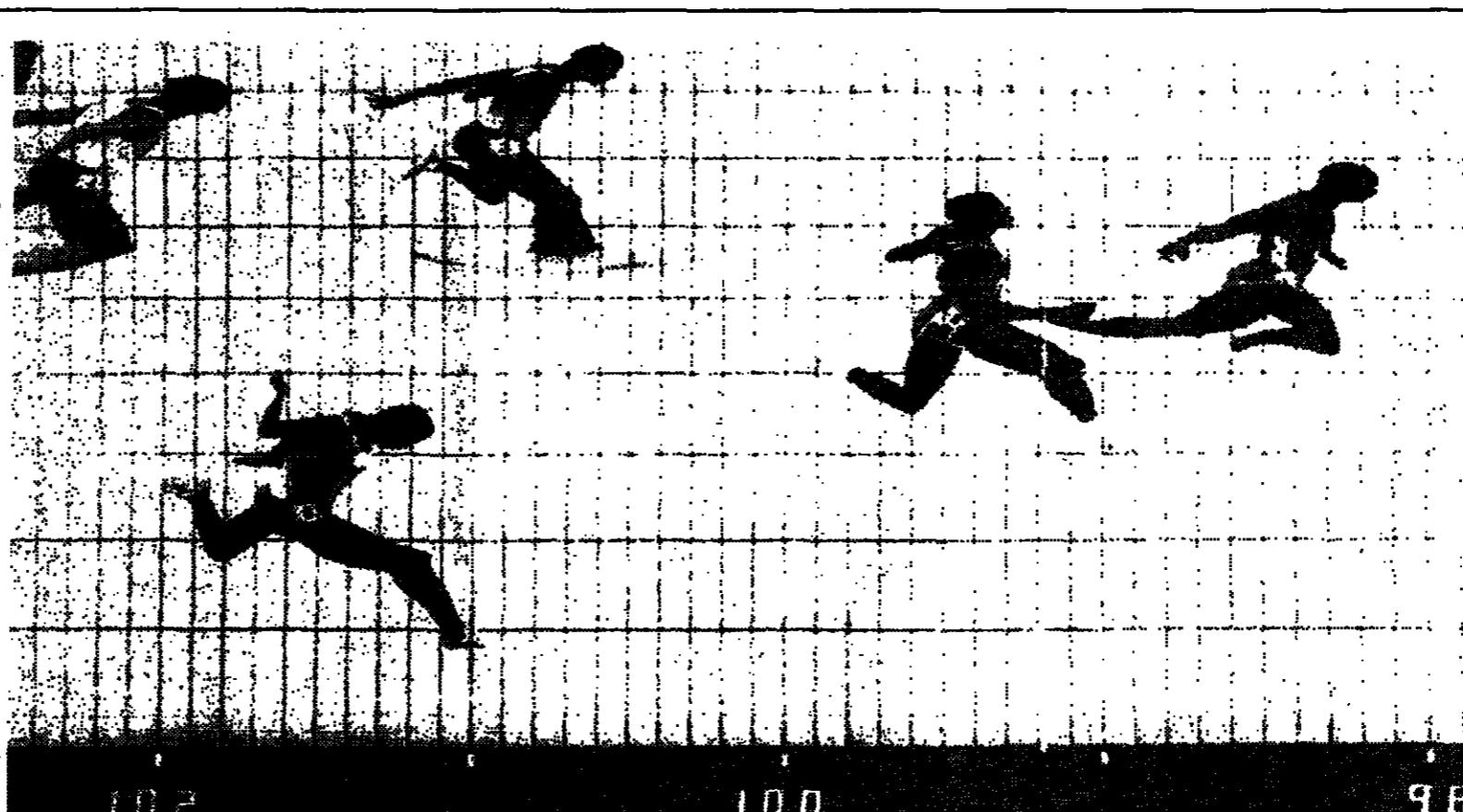
The Associated Press

ROME — Ben Johnson, a Canadian, ran the 100-meter race in 9.83 seconds Sunday to set a world record at the World Track and Field championships.

In beating Carl Lewis of the United States by two meters (six a half feet), Johnson stripped a tenth of a second off the mark set four years ago by Calvin Smith, an American. Lewis matched Smith's time of 9.93.

Johnson had a step on the field five meters into the race, and even Lewis's renowned finishing spurt could not catch him. Lewis, the defending champion who had lowered his own meet record to 10.03 in the semifinals, gave a look and gesture of disappointment at the finish.

He chased after Johnson, extending his hand; Johnson appeared not to notice, and Lewis slapped him on the back in congratulations. Twice more, Lewis offered his congratulations as the cheers continued. Finally, Johnson shook hands. (Page 13.)



The official finish photo, with Johnson trailing, from right, by Lewis of the U.S., Stewart of Jamaica, Christie of Britain and Kovacs of Hungary.

A New U.S. Drug Picture: Waning in Middle Class, Growing Among Poor

By Peter Kerr

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Americans generally appear to be turning away from the use of illegal drugs, but, at the same time, the poor face mounting deaths and an ever bleaker future because of drug abuse, according to government statistics and interviews with drug experts around the country.

What may be emerging, some believe, is a tale of two drug problems: one in middle-class America, which may be over the worst of a 20-year mass experiment with illegal drugs; the other in the America of the poor, where, amid hopelessness and lack of education, people will suffer the worst consequences of cocaine, heroin and AIDS.

"We are dealing with two different worlds here," said Dr. David F. Musto, a professor of psychiatry and history of medicine at Yale University.

"The question we must be asking now is not why people take drugs, but why do people stop," Dr. Musto said. "In the inner city, the factors that counterbalance drug use — family, employment, status within the community — often are not

there. It is harder for people with nothing to say no to drugs."

In recent years, the focus of greatest concern among drug experts has been cocaine, for while the use of other drugs was dropping or remaining stable, cocaine grew widely in popularity throughout the United States in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Findings from two major federal studies on drug use show that in the last few years, better-educated young people have been reducing their use of cocaine and other drugs. Meanwhile, the least-educated have increasingly used cocaine.

Experts caution that their conclusions are tentative and that the rise of a new drug or the appearance of other unpredictable factors could easily upset current trends. And, whatever the trends, they say, drug use is so widespread that it will remain a problem in all sectors of society for years to come.

However, they point to a newly emerging picture of drug use in the United States that, they say, carries a mixed message of hope for the well-off and despair for the poor. Their conclusions include:

• With the exception of heroin and

crack among the poor, the use of illegal drugs in the nation appears to have peaked, including snorting powdered cocaine.

• Federally financed studies show that the people turning away from drugs are the most educated and affluent. The poorest and least-educated have continued or have increased their drug use.

• Crack, a smokable form of cocaine, has largely remained a poor people's

syndrome. Most of those people will be poor.

Several drug treatment experts voiced concern that as the casualties of drug abuse shift increasingly into the ghetto, the drug issue may become less visible to many Americans and receive less attention from government.

Dr. Mitchell S. Rosenthal, the president of Phoenix House, the operator of drug treatment centers in New York and

widespread drug use in historic cycles.

From 1885 to 1920, the United States experienced an epidemic of narcotics use.

Realism Tempers U.S.-Soviet Hopes for Missile Pact

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It was a typically languid August, and there was none of the electricity in the damp Washington air that usually marks historic moments, but there seems little doubt that such a juncture was reached last week. Suddenly, it became highly likely that the United States and Soviet Union would agree before the year is out to destroy, for the first time, significant parts of their immense stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

To the superpowers' earlier agreement to eliminate all of their medium- and short-range missiles in Europe were added two new elements: a fresh United States proposal in Geneva on Tuesday, reducing the number of on-site inspections each side could demand, and an announcement on Wednesday by Chancellor Helmut Kohl that West Germany would be willing to dismantle its 72 nuclear-tipped Pershing-1A missiles.

"We can wrap up an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear missiles promptly," President Ronald Reagan said in a speech in Los Angeles. And in Moscow, Gennadi I. Gerashimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, welcomed both developments, commenting that "the situation has changed for the better."

If neither side sounded euphoric, if there was little rolling of drums and crashing of

symbolism in either capital, this reflected deep-seated hostility and suspicion on both sides, plus the knowledge that a treaty and the summit conference at which it would be signed represent only a single step toward what Mr. Reagan called "enduring change in Europe, moreover, some political and

NEWS ANALYSIS

military leaders view the rush toward a treaty with concern; the idea for deployment of the American missiles that are now to be destroyed came, after all, from Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor.

Now the fear, shared in part by the former NATO commander, General Bernard W. Rogers, is that Europe will be left with conventional defenses outgunned by superior Soviet forces and with uncertainties about American willingness to risk self-destruction by coming to Europe's defense.

They suggest that while it seems reasonable that Washington would use the missiles now based in Europe to defend against any Soviet incursion, Europeans consider it much less likely that the Americans would fire strategic or longer-range nuclear weapons at the Soviet Union on Europe's behalf. The reason is that an almost certain consequence would be mu-

clear retaliation against United States cities.

With similar reasoning, Henry A. Kissinger warned last week that the proposed treaty would ultimately drive a wedge between Europe and the United States.

But the West European man in the street, as a minister in one European government put it recently, "wants a treaty almost as badly as he wants his August holiday."

That sentiment clearly made Mr. Kohl uncomfortable about seeming to stand in the way of an agreement between Moscow and Washington, and it will make it easier for Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to convince the West Europeans, as he is attempting to do, that the next logical step is equal reductions in conventional weaponry. That procedure, as Washington repeatedly points out, would institutionalize the present Soviet edge in tanks and other ground forces.

Some American conservatives insist that a treaty as contemplated is unacceptable without elimination of Soviet conventional superiority, and this argument may form the basis of an attempt to block ratification by the Senate.

Any new treaty will do nothing to reduce or limit the superpowers' extensive supplies of strategic long-range missiles, which are the ones they aim at each other, and which the Russians could position so as to hit Western Europe as well.

Then there is the longstanding anxiety in some Western circles about the possibility of rapprochement between West and East Germany, which would effectively neutralize the Bonn government.

Some commentators saw a hint of that in suggestions that one reason for Mr. Kohl's announcement was his determination to do nothing to spoil the long-awaited visit of Erich Honecker, the first trip to West Germany by an East German head of state.

Nevertheless, an arms control agreement would fundamentally alter the tenor of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, easing the sense of confrontation that had predominated during the Reagan presidency, and perhaps making possible further arms control measures.

It would also bring substantial political benefits to both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev. The president, who has built his political career on strenuous anti-communism, has come to see a missile treaty as a guarantee of his "place in history," to use a favorite White House phrase.

More immediately, a treaty and summit meeting would distract attention from the congressional report on the Iran-contra affair. For Mr. Gorbachev, a treaty would permit the diversion of scarce resources from arms to the stagnant Soviet economy and help persuade Western Europe to open new sources of Western technology and capital.

Libya Claims It Killed 460 In Battle for Aozou Oasis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Libya said Sunday that its forces had killed 460 Chadian troops and wounded 877 in retaking the border village of Aozou, handing Chad its first major defeat in a campaign to end Libyan occupation of its northern territory.

The Libyan press agency, JANA, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp., said Chadians scattered by the fighting were coming out of the sun-baked Tibesti mountains in central Africa to surrender.

After heavy fighting Friday, Libyan soldiers hoisted their flag over Aozou, in the disputed region on the border between the two countries. The Libyans had lost control of the oasis Aug. 8 and were beaten back in two subsequent attempts to retake it before the battle Friday in the Aozou strip, a 1,000-mile by 70-mile (1,600-kilometer by 115-kilometer) territory annexed by Colonel Muammar Gadhafi in 1973.

The battle gave the Libyan leader a victory for the 18th anniversary of the Sept. 1, 1969, revolution that brought him to power. Chad refused to admit defeat. It said its troops were still in positions around the village, 940 miles north of the capital, Ndjamena.

The Chadian authorities said fighting continued Sunday with Libyan fighters bombing the Aozou region and other towns further south, including Faya-Largeau, an oasis 500 miles north of Ndjamena.

A BBC correspondent at the scene, Kieran Cook, said earlier that Libyan troops had recaptured Aozou and driven out Chadian rebels.

Mr. Cook's report from Aozou was the first independent confirmation of Libya's claim that its troops overran the town on Friday and were pursuing Chadian forces.

(UPI, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Paris Had 1985 Warning on Iran

PARIS (Reuters) — The Paris police sought to have Wahid Khan, the Iranian interpreter at the center of a crisis in French-Iranian relations, expelled in 1985, according to the newsmagazine Le Point.

Mr. Gordji started a two-month diplomatic stand-off when he took refuge in the Iranian Embassy in Paris in June after refusing to agree to questioning about a series of bombings in the city last year that killed 13 persons. The embassy has been under police siege, as has the French Embassy in Tehran, since France broke ties with Iran July 17.

In its Monday edition, Le Point printed extracts from a letter dated Jan. 10, 1985, from the Paris police director, Guy Fouquer, to the Interior Ministry, asking for Mr. Gordji's expulsion with "absolute urgency" because he was part of a group suspected of preparing "terrorist activity." The ministry, under the previous Socialist administration, did not act on the request.

Italy Sets Conditions for Elba Inmate

PORTO AZZURRO, Italy (Reuters) — The Italian government Sunday that it would only consider concessions over prison conditions for six armed convicts if they immediately released 28 hostages they had held since Tuesday.

After a four-hour emergency meeting in Rome on the prison siege of the island of Elba, an official statement said the government had out letting the convicts go free. The statement said the participants, meeting had discussed in principle assurances to the six convicts that they would be moved to prisons nearer their home and not be transferred to prison where they could be in danger of personal or political vendettas.

But it said the government would only consider such concessions if the hostages were released immediately and the convicts agreed to be tried for the revolt, accepting whatever additional punishments were imposed. The prisoners are all convicted killers serving life or long-term sentences.

Contras Down Nicaraguan Helicopter

MANAGUA (AP) — A Nicaraguan Defense Ministry communiqué said that two officers and four soldiers were killed in the crash of a military helicopter shot down by anti-Sandinist rebels.

The communiqué issued Saturday said seven persons aboard the helicopter were missing and eight, including the pilot and co-pilot, were hospitalized.

The Soviet-made helicopter was hit by a U.S.-made Redeye missile near the village of La Viga, 125 miles (about 200 kilometers) north of Managua, the ministry said.

Peru Rebels Kill Head of a State Firm

LIMA (Reuters) — Guerrillas believed to be from the Maoist Shining Path organization have ambushed the head of a Peruvian state company, killing him and a bodyguard and wounding his wife and three children, the police said.

They said Rodrigo Franco Monje, 30, executive president of ENI, the staple food importer, died in a hospital Saturday about 90 minutes after the attack by eight guerrillas using submachine guns and sticks of dynamite. The bodyguard, Hugo Ortiz Palomino, was killed instantly in the attack outside the Franco home.

Mr. Franco's wife, Cecilia, 31, and daughter, Carolina, 8, were recovering from bullet wounds in the neck and legs while two other children, Rodrigo, 7, and Alonso, 5, were slightly injured by dynamite blasts, the police said. Mr. Franco was a member of the governing American Popular Revolutionary Alliance.

Sihanouk Calls for More Rebel Unity

BEIJING (AP) — The Cambodian resistance leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, called Sunday for greater unity within his fractious anti-Vietnam coalition but did not say if he intended to resume active leadership.

He spoke at a banquet given by Chinese officials to honor him and two other Cambodian resistance leaders, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. The three arrived in Beijing on Sunday for a meeting of their China-backed resistance coalition. Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1975 and established a government there under Heng Samrin.

The meeting is the first by the three Cambodians since May, when Prince Sihanouk, angered over alleged attacks by Khieu Samphan's Khmer Rouge on Cambodian refugees, took a one-year "leave of absence" from his post as coalition president. At the banquet, he said the coalition must "continue to strengthen its unity and fight staunchly" adding, "There is no other way."

Lebanese Guerrillas Reported Killed

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israeli troops have killed four Shiite Muslim guerrillas in a clash north of Israel's self-declared security zone southern Lebanon, the Israeli army said.

An announcement said there were no Israeli casualties in the clash on Saturday, just north of the village of Yater.

"Israeli forces conducting searches to determine the launching site of Katyusha fire and guerrilla attacks against Israel discerned a guerrilla squad in the area," an official announcement said. "The forces opened fire and killed them." The clash came after Israel reported last week that Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanon had landed in its Galilee region.

For the Record

Five retired New York police officers marched with Irish Republican Army sympathizers in Bundoran, Ireland, on Saturday to commemorate the deaths of 10 hunger strikers six years ago. It was the fourth consecutive year that representatives of the New York police department's Emerald Society Pipe Band took part in the march.

Albania has welcomed a decision by Greece to lift a technical state of war that has existed between the neighboring countries for more than 40 years. Greece announced the decision on Friday.

Undercover police officers arrested Sathnam Singh Baba and Harjinder Singh Jinda, the two most wanted Sikh militants in India, on Sunday after a gun battle in New Delhi, officials said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Barcelona Controllers Ponder a Strike

BARCELONA (Reuters) — Militant air traffic controllers at the Barcelona airport, after calling off a stoppage scheduled for Saturday, said they might strike next Saturday.

The controllers, who direct traffic in the popular Balearic islands and Costa Brava tourist areas, are threatening to strike over a pay dispute.

Fight attendants of the Portuguese airline TAP called off on Saturday a strike planned for Sunday after the company agreed to reinstate 10 of the controllers suspended for refusing to work extra hours.

The United Arab Emirates sheikdom of Ras al Khaimah decreed Saturday that hotels in the sheikdom no longer may serve liquor or host dancing parties.

The Sunday Times disclosed an embarrassment to Israeli security agencies, which were faulted for allowing Mr. Vanunu to continue working in sensitive facilities at the Dimona nuclear power plant for several years despite openly leaked views and for allowing him to leave the country with a suitcase full of photographs.

At least 130 people were thought to have lived and worked at the factory, and the police were searching for residents who had not been accounted for.

The police said they began investigating the cult after two persons who tried to get back funds they had donated to Mrs. Park were beaten by her followers.

The cult said that members would go to heaven alive and not have to die if they followed Mrs. Park's teachings, she said.

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U.S. to Deny Immigration On Basis of AIDS Virus

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has announced that it will require everyone seeking immigrant visas to the United States and illegal aliens seeking legal status to undergo testing for the AIDS virus, effective Dec. 1.

Those who test positive will be denied visas or legal status.

Foreigners who go to the United States on nonimmigrant visas, including tourists, students and business people, will not have to take the test.

In final rules printed Friday in the Federal Register, the Public Health Service said a positive test for antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, would be added Monday to the list of eight "dangerous and infectious diseases" — including leprosy, tuberculosis, syphilis and gonorrhea — which constitute medical grounds for denial of a visa.

The rules state that "any person infected with HIV is assumed to be capable of transmitting the virus" for acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The requirement has been criticized by some public health officials, who say many foreign countries do not have the facilities for sophisticated testing, and by groups representing illegal aliens, who say it will further bog down the effort to register illegals under the new immigration law.

The change is expected to affect about 600,000 people who enter the United States each year on immigrant visas and 60,000 who enter as refugees, according to Vern Jervis, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Between two million and four million illegal aliens are expected to apply for legalized status under a one-year amnesty program that began in May.

The test will be required for every alien 15 years of age and older, as well as for younger aliens when there is any indication that they may have been exposed to the disease.

In most cases, an alien with a positive test will be excluded unless he or she can obtain a waiver from the attorney general.

The 360,000 aliens who have already applied for amnesty will be expected to obtain AIDS tests before they can receive permanent legal status, Mr. Jervis said. Those applying on or after Dec. 1 will be required to present an AIDS test with their application.

It is not clear what the immigration agency will do with illegal aliens who test positive. Under the law, information obtained through the legalization process is confidential and cannot be used to deport an ineligible alien. But aliens who do not qualify for amnesty will be denied work permits.

The testing requirement was proposed May 31 by President Ronald Reagan. In a speech, he called for mandatory AIDS testing of prisoners, immigrants, applicants for marriage licenses and people seeking treatment for drug abuse or sexually transmitted diseases.

On June 2, the Senate voted unanimously to ask for mandatory AIDS testing for immigrants.

In July, AIDS was added to the list of contagious diseases that could be used as a basis for excluding an alien. The final rules, substituting HIV infection for AIDS, will affect more immigrants because people who test positive for the virus often have not developed AIDS symptoms.

The rules concede that there are serious questions about how the testing requirement will be carried out for certain refugee groups, particularly Soviet Jews, Vietnamese and Cubans, or in emergency situations. Those cases will be worked out by the attorney general and the secretaries of state and health and human services.

Reagan Raises Pay Scales for Federal Workers

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan has ordered a 2-percent pay increase for federal white-collar civilian employees, saying that it fell far short of matching comparable pay scales in private employment but that economic conditions warranted it.

Federal law requires the president to make a decision each year on what, if any, pay adjustment should be provided for federal employees under the general schedule and related pay systems.

Mr. Reagan said Saturday that his pay advisers had told him that an increase averaging 23.74 percent, effective in October, would be required to make federal pay rates comparable to private sector rates for the same levels of work.

He said he was ordering the larger increase under part of the law permitting him to do so in case of national emergency or economic conditions affecting the general welfare."

7 Die in South Korea Storms

The Associated Press

SEOUL — At least seven persons were killed, four were missing and about 700 were left homeless Sunday after heavy rain triggered landslides and floods in South Korea, officials said.



Clifford Ray, center, with, from left, Robert, Candy, Ricky and, behind Candy, Randy.

Home of Boys Exposed to AIDS Virus Burns

The Associated Press

ARCADIA, Florida — A fire that officials termed suspicious has gutted their home of a family whose three sons have been exposed to the AIDS virus. The mother of the boys said the family would leave the country.

"I will not go back," Louise Ray said Saturday by telephone from her attorney's office in Sarasota. "The kids are not going back to school there because

next time I might not be so lucky and my kids cannot be replaced."

The fire Friday night capped a week of bomb threats, death threats and a boycott of the elementary school where the boys returned to classes last week.

Mrs. Ray and her husband, Clifford, and their children, Ricky, 10, Robert, 9, Randy, 8, and Candy, 6, were away from home when the fire broke out. The children's uncle, Andy Ray,

27, was asleep in the house, but escaped with a friend's help.

The Ray boys were barred from school last autumn after they tested positive for antibodies to the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome. They are hemophiliacs and are believed to have been exposed to the virus through a blood factor they take.

They show no symptoms of AIDS. A federal judge ordered them readmitted to school.

Lee Marvin, Hollywood Tough Guy Who Led 'The Dirty Dozen,' Dies

The Associated Press

TUCSON, Arizona — Lee Marvin, 53, the actor who won an Academy Award as a drunken gunfighter and his evil twin in "Cat Ballou" and was a party in a major "palimony" lawsuit, died of a heart attack Saturday. He had been hospitalized since Aug. 13.

Bad Guy to Tough Guy

By Dennis Hevesi
New York Times Service

Mr. Marvin was born into a wealthy New York City family in 1924. At the age of 4, he ran away from home and was not found for two days. "I wasn't having any too much discipline even then," he said in a 1966 interview.

He was sent to a succession of exclusive Eastern boarding schools and expelled from some for such infractions as throwing a roommate from a second-floor window and illicit cigarette smoking with three female classmates.

In 1942, with his father's permission, he dropped out of a prep school in Florida to join the U.S. Marine Corps. "After a sheltered life I went the other way," Mr. Marvin said. "I wanted to prove how tough I was."

Mr. Marvin made 21 Pacific island landings as a scout sniper before a Japanese bullet severed a nerve just below the spine and left him hospitalized and in rehabilitation for 13 months.

When he recovered from his war wounds, he drifted aimlessly through a score of menial jobs until his work as a plumber's apprentice, digging septic tanks near his family's home in Woodstock, New York, took him to the premises of a local summer-stock playhouse. As a lark, he asked for an acting job and got a role.

After a series of small roles, he earned a part in a Broadway production of "Buddy." That was followed in the early 1950s by more than 200 featured roles in television dramas. Those roles led to a bit part in a movie that prompted Mr. Marvin to move to the West Coast.

Soon after arriving in Hollywood, he played the widely acclaimed part of a psychopathic multiple murderer in an early episode of "Dragnet." That role, perhaps more than any, led him to be typecast as a "bad guy."

The New York Times critic Bosley Crowther said of Mr. Marvin: "He is rapidly becoming the No. 1 sadist of the screen."

From 1957 to 1960, Mr. Marvin was able to break out of the bad-guy mold to play a tough but sympathetic police lieutenant in the popular television series, "M Squad."

His first starring role in a motion picture was in "Cat Ballou," in which he played a bumbling hired gun-slinger opposite Jane Fonda. That performance won him the Academy Award for best actor in 1966.

To receive his award, Mr. Marvin had to take five days off from the filming of what would become another of his signature roles, that of the quick-fisted, hard-driving commander of a platoon of condemned army convicts who are

after one last chance to redeem themselves as "The Dirty Dozen."

His other, well-known movie roles include "The Caine Mutiny," "The Iceman Cometh," "The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance," "Rainierre County," "Paint Your Wagon," "Bad Day at Black Rock," "Donovan's Reef," "The Wild One," "The Glory Brigade," "Ship of Fools" and "Eight Iron Men."

In 1979, Mr. Marvin was the respondent in a landmark case that constituted the first legal test of "palimony," or the reciprocal property rights of unmarried couples. He was sued by Michele Triola, a former singer with whom he had lived for six years. Miss Triola contended in her suit that she and Mr. Marvin had an agreement to share the property acquired during their relationship. She sought half of the \$3.6 million that he had earned while they lived together, and \$100,000 for the loss of her career.

In April 1979, a Superior Court judge rejected Miss Triola's claims, saying he found no legal basis for her contention that she had either an express or implicit contract with Mr. Marvin to share his assets.

Other Deaths:

Maurice Laپre, 86, a writer and a leader of the French Communist Party in the early 1920s, Wednesday in Geneva of leukemia.

Richard M. Montgomery, 75, a retired lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force and a chief of staff of the Strategic Air Command in the 1950s, Thursday in Bradenton, Florida, of complications after fluorosurgery.

Hans V. Toffe, 76, an intelligence agent for the Allies who had a variety of assignments behind enemy lines in World War II, Aug. 24 in Gilbertsville, Pennsylvania, of heart failure.

The Reverend Joseph J. Harnett, 76, who directed refugee relief projects for the Catholic Relief Services for almost four decades, Wednesday in Darby, Pennsylvania, of cancer.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS		
You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday under the rubric International Positions.		
TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER
INT'L DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR	\$36,471-\$52,707 pa	Wisconsin.
ASSISTANT OF CHAIRMAN	Good	American Company.
PROFESSIONALS IN HYDROCARBON PROCESSING	Competitive	ADNOC.
CHIEF, APPLICATION SYSTEMS DEV. & SUPPORT		Int'l Organization.
Chief, End-User Computing & Office Systems		Int'l Organization.
Senior Information Systems Officers Experience		Int'l Organization.
Information Systems Officers Experience		Int'l Organization.

If you haven't seen last week's INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS rubric, please ask for a free copy: Max Ferrero, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (33) 46-37-93-81. Telex: 613695.

6 Airlines In U.S. Face Fines Unless Delays End

By Mark Ports
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Under pressure from the Department of Transportation, six of the biggest airlines in the United States have agreed to attempt to reduce delays for most of their flights.

Under the agreement, the airlines could be fined if delays are not reduced.

The department, in the strongest action to date to combat airline delays, got the carriers to sign consent agreements on Friday under which they promise to modify their schedules at four of the busiest U.S. airports so that, by April 1, flights

will arrive or depart within 30 minutes of their published schedules at least 75 percent of the time.

The penalty for consistently late flights will be up to \$1,000 per flight per day, according to a department spokesman.

Some of the airlines that signed the agreements praised them as a boon to the industry. Delta said the action "should be instrumental in further reducing delays in the operation of airline flights."

The airlines agreeing to the program are American, Delta, United, USAir, Continental and Eastern. The agreements involve flights by those airlines into or out of the major airports at Atlanta, Dallas-Fort Worth, Chicago and Boston.

The American people have a right to truth in airline scheduling," Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole said in a statement.

A Federal Aviation Administration study found that airline delays increased by 25 percent last year. Some flights at the four airports were at least 15 minutes late 70 percent of the time, according to the FAA.

The problem has been traced in part to airline schedules that concentrate a large number of flights at certain times. The department has been attempting for months to get airlines to change their schedules voluntarily, but apparently it has not been satisfied with the progress.

Mrs. Dole wrote to the six airlines earlier this month to request that they sign such an agreement.

The airlines and the department then negotiated a compromise limiting the action to the four airports. Given the number of airlines and the importance of the airports involved, the agreements likely will affect a majority of the nation's scheduled air service.

Under the agreements, the six airlines are to modify their schedules so that at least half their flights to and from those four airports operate within 30 minutes of scheduled times by Nov. 1. The required increases to 75 percent April 1. Allowances will be made for

U.S. Wants Some Clinics To Stop Telling Women About Abortion Option

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Otis R. Bowen, the U.S. secretary of health and human services, has proposed tough new anti-abortion regulations that would bar all family-planning clinics receiving federal funds from informing pregnant women about abortion.

The proposed regulations, announced Saturday, are designed to carry out President Ronald Reagan's pledge to expunge all abortion information and referrals from the government's \$143-million-a-year Family Planning Program.

They also would require an organization that runs a family-planning clinic with federal funds but carries out abortion activities with its own money, to keep the two functions totally apart, with separate offices, entrances, telephone numbers and medical and financial records.

"Abortion has no place" in the Family Planning Program, Mr. Bowen said.

After a 60-day period for public comment, final regulations will be published.

Douglas Johnson, legislative director of the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group, praised the new proposal and said, "If these rules stick, they'd dispel much of the controversy surrounding the program."

But Scott Swirling, executive director of the National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association, said that if the proposed regulations are not changed, his organization probably will seek court action to block them because, he

flights delayed by weather and equipment problems, according to a department spokesman.

"This is focused on flights that are chronically late," he said.

Some of the airlines that signed the agreements praised them as a boon to the industry. Delta said the action "should be instrumental in further reducing delays in the operation of airline flights."

The law forbids abortion as a method of family planning under the federal program and thus bars the use of federal funds to perform or advocate abortions. But it does not bar a group that receives federal funds from using its own nonfederal funds to perform or advocate abortions outside the federal program.

Current rules require that when a woman who is unintentionally pregnant seeks advice from a federally financed clinic on how to handle the pregnancy, it must inform her that abortion, keeping the baby or putting the baby up for adoption are all options. On request, the clinic must provide her with a list of abortion clinics not financed by the government.

Abortion opponents have complained that the rule requiring a list of options and outside abortion clinics has the effect of promoting abortion and should be rescinded as violating the 1970 law.

But Scott Swirling, executive director of the National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association, said that if the proposed regulations are not changed, his organization probably will seek court action to block them because, he

N.Y. in Shift, to Hospitalize Mentally Ill Homeless People

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New York City will hospitalize mentally ill homeless people involuntarily if they are deemed "incapable of taking care of themselves," according to Mayor Edward I. Koch.

The policy vastly expands the city's standards for who can be taken for treatment against his will.

In the past, the city concerned that it would be infringing on the legal rights of the individual, had acted only when a person was found to be in "imminent" danger to himself or others.

But the mayor said that past interpretations of the law concerning such hospitalizations had been too

narrow. Beginning in October, he

will, he said, "homeless people in danger of serious harm within the reasonably foreseeable future" will be

OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Realism About Moscow

Last week an autumn summit meeting looked likelier by the day, and the week rang with speeches about U.S.-Soviet relations. Addressing Russians and Americans gathered in Chautauqua, New York, Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, President Reagan and Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey gave the topic very different turns. Yet their speeches all made one compelling point.

As Mikhail Gorbachev starts to restructure the Soviet Union, the relationship between the superpowers could undergo a restructuring of its own. The U.S. response is only now being developed, but the subject has seized America's imagination.

Mr. Cuomo's speech was marked by lofty sentiment welcoming change. "This is the time to begin to recognize an end to the cold war that for 40 years has chilled peace in the name of self-protection," he told the conference, with little recognition of why it has so long endured. He spoke of embarking on "a new realism" and of scorning old stereotypes, but skipped lightly over the depth of the divisions. It was little more than a host's welcoming speech.

Mr. Reagan, his words beamed from Los Angeles, also welcomed the prospect of change. Yet he gave a very different idea of what change requires. If the Russians would tear down the Berlin Wall, withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, rescind the Brezhnev doctrine and open up their military bud-

ging and planning process, then true change could come about. This was the speech of a president in the throes of a policy debate. It followed hard upon America's easing of its demands for verification in the impending intermediate-range missile agreement, giving the impression that the president was playing to critics on his right.

Mr. Bradley, constrained neither by protocol nor by negotiating politics, gave the fullest and most thoughtful exposition of U.S.-Soviet relations. He reached out to the people of both countries, urging them to ponder what they share: love of the land, literature, a history of revolution and nation-building. He tried to explain what Americans find incomprehensible about the Soviet Union: its secrecy, its aversion to freedom of speech and religion. To proceed together, he said, the two peoples must achieve a much clearer understanding of each other than either their fears and misperceptions have permitted. Soberly and slowly, the two peoples thus might indeed change history.

After decades, it is a time for hope. But not for illusions: neither those implied by Mr. Cuomo, nor Mr. Reagan's presumption that the Russians will make themselves over in America's image if properly instructed.

The time is for dreams, yes, but practical ones. Mr. Bradley wrote the text of the week.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Another Coup Attempt

Contemptible Sabotage

One thing needs to be well understood by disaffected Philippine soldiers: would-be junta and the friends of Senator Juan Ponce Enrile: Their repeated attempts to capsize the legal government of the Philippines are regarded as acts of political vandalism by most of the world. Had this latest attempt succeeded, most other countries — including the United States — would have regarded it as criminal and treated it accordingly.

Some of the coup makers had evidently persuaded themselves that because they claim to be fervently anti-communist, conservative governments abroad would receive them with sympathy. That was a gross mistake. The crucial distinction is that President Corazon Aquino's government is a genuine democracy, while the coup makers have something quite different in mind. When the fighting broke out on Friday, President Reagan immediately and forcefully warned them that his support for Mrs. Aquino is unequivocal. They would be wise to take him at his word.

The attacks were the fifth coup attempt since Mrs. Aquino came to power 18 months ago. Some of the others were pretty inept, and the government was lenient in dealing with the leaders — perhaps mistakenly. This latest affair was much more violent and bloody. Mrs. Aquino will no longer be able to let it pass. This time too many people died.

When Mr. Enrile took his seat as an elected senator two weeks ago, a lot of people in the Philippines took that as a very good sign. It meant, they thought, that the probability of further military subversion had declined and that the opposition to Mrs. Aquino had turned to constitutional and parliamentary methods. But Mr. Enrile is a man who changes sides easily and remorselessly.

As defense minister under the departed Ferdinand Marcos, he played a large part in

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Light on a Crisis

The Cuban missile crisis has become the textbook case of how to win and lose in the nuclear age. According to the lore, John Kennedy went eyeball to eyeball with Nikita Khrushchev, and the Soviet leader blinked and removed his missiles from Cuba. Fifteen years later, the story is not so simple, and it teaches more than toughness.

The more that becomes known, the clearer it becomes that the United States was operating with enormous strategic superiority. All the Kennedy talk about Moscow opening up a "missile gap" was nonsense. Increasingly it seems that the last thing the two leaders desired was direct confrontation. President Kennedy was prepared to go much further in the search for compromises than he and his aides ever let on in 1962.

New evidence of that was reported in Sunday's New York Times Magazine. President Kennedy ordered Secretary of State Dean Rusk to lay the ground for a previously unknown concession to Moscow. The president enjoined him to tell only one person, who, on further instructions, was to transmit the concession to U. Thant, the secretary-general of the United Nations.

Mr. Rusk kept the secret until last March, when policy makers in the 13-day crisis met to remember. The concession never actually proffered, was this: U Thant was to propose that the United States remove its missiles from Turkey in return for the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba. The United States would agree.

Until that point in the crisis, in return for the Soviet missile withdrawal, President Kennedy had pledged only not to invade Cuba. He had also authorized Robert Kennedy, the attorney general, to tell the Soviet ambassador of the intention to take the American Jupiter missiles out of Turkey. The president's brother was to stress that

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Her Enemies Prove Her Success, but Much Is Left to Do

By Peter Schmeisser

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The coup attempt that has gripped the Philippines is not a precursor to collapse but rather a symptom of stability. The fifth uprising in President Corazon Aquino's tenure is also an act of desperation by extremists who feel that the middle ground in politics is growing.

The drafting of a constitution, the rescheduling of debts, congressional elections last spring and the convening of Congress in July have all been cornerstones in a more stable national government. Like the occupation of the Manila hotel and Ferdinand Marcos's short-lived invasion, the current outburst is a backlash against such democratic developments.

In short, moderate democracy coupled with the slow-moving bureaucracy of measured governance are poison to extremists on the right and left of the political spectrum.

Right-wing militarists like Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who reportedly led the revolt, and guerrillas representing the communist New People's Army stand to see much of their support and clout diminished when Congress and the Aquino administration are more firmly established. Leaders on either fringe, recognizing that the era of armed coups may soon be supplanted by an era of congressional panels and legislation, are scrambling to keep President Aquino off balance.

Last spring, for example, New People's Army strategists and their rightist counter-

parts, discouraged by stalled campaigns in the provinces, shifted their battle lines to Manila streets. Three months of bombings and assassinations of police officers have followed.

This new urban assault has had little effect on the 18-year-old war against communist insurgents. It was not intended to. The summer

The most glaring failure is land reform, which was a principal plank in the presidential campaign.

of urban violence, culminating in this latest episode, was aimed at crippling the new economy. By the Aquino administration and Congress.

In an interview late last month, New People's Army assessors summed up the radical position. Explaining that even modest reforms would undercut their support, one said: "Our clear opposition is government — a government that works slowly and does not cheat."

But if President Aquino is enduring the growing pains of success, she is also confronted by past and present failures. The most

glaring of these is land reform, a principal plank in her presidential campaign.

All efforts to restructure her country's feudal agricultural economy were put off until she announced the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program in July. The watered-down proposal, which carefully avoids grappling with contentious issues like reorganization of existing sugar and coconut plantations, disappointed many of Mrs. Aquino's supporters who viewed the program as too little, too late.

President Aquino should have initiated land reform in the wake of her considerable election mandate. Instead she stumbled the issue, turning it over to a Congress which will, in the words of one Manila newspaper publisher, "join with landowners to encratiate [land reform] beyond recognition."

Land reform remains the leading issue on Mrs. Aquino's agenda. Until she shows resolve to enact more cosmetic changes in the hacienda system, the communist insurgency will continue to enjoy support among landless and unemployed Filipinos.

Renewed clashes between government troops and the communists have consistently accomplished only two things. They have displaced thousands of rural poor and have lent credibility to radicals like Colonel Honasan.

The most effective offensive that Philippine

leaders could mount against the New People's Army is on an economic front.

The idle months that followed the 1986 revolution have not only made land redistribution and the formation of rural cooperatives more difficult, they have complicated the task of ruling the Philippines.

Long speeches by Philippine congressional leaders denouncing the inadequate agrarian reform seem likely to inspire their American constituents to step up aid. Already several international relief organizations are reluctantly writing large sums of financial and material aid to Manila, preferring to circumvent the tangled web of government and administer the aid themselves.

What, then, America's role to assist Mrs. Aquino in her struggle for stability? In addition to making firm hold on Mr. Marcos in Manila, and pledging unwavering support for Mrs. Aquino and her government, Washington should embrace the current land reform proposal despite its flaws. Aid dollars specifically earmarked to purchase land for cooperatives or tools for cultivation, would be a wise down payment for future relations with Mrs. Aquino and her successor.

Mrs. Schmeisser is a writer who has lived and worked in the Philippines and written on land reform and politics there. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Dealing With Moscow: The 'New Realism' Doesn't Erase the Old

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Mario Cuomo certainly can make a beautiful speech. He did it again the other day, talking about Soviet-American relations. It was a speech full of hope and emotions about the future, soaring above doubt and detail.

The governor of New York can make an even better speech in private about what he really had in mind when he spoke in public. Ambiguities are cleared up; problems are answered or at least acknowledged, dead moral differences are stated of leaped over, the lean prose of

Speaking plainly about things that the Russians know to be true is not picking unnecessary fights but dealing with them as equals.

reality is confronted, replacing the plump poetry of the dream orated.

Before a large Soviet-American discussion group in Chautauqua, New York, the governor called for a "new realism" between the two countries. He spoke of the stupidity of spending trillions of arms while millions of people around the world live in desperation. He admitted certain differences in attitude between the two societies and said the time was at hand for an end to the cold war that the great powers had "endured" for so long.

It is interesting that when Ronald Reagan spoke to the same audience, made an important move toward removing the inspection problem that stands in the way of a medium-range missile agreement but also brought up such topics as Afghanistan and Soviet military secrecy, the Soviet spokesman who had so praised the president immediately gave the president the back of their hand.

Soviet diplomats do not much care for an American version of *glasnost* that involves matters which Moscow does not yet wish to discuss. But it is a good guess that they would remember Mr. Cuomo's speech longer if it had contained one or two things which they could not have applauded.

Hell-Bent Toward an Arms Control Treaty

FOR once, the Reagan administration's right-wing critics are on the mark. The administration is hell-bent on signing an arms control treaty before Mr. Reagan leaves office. Almost any treaty, however farfetched, will do.

The no-concessions-barred policy began to emerge last fall at the sudden Reykjavik summit, a scatterbrained exercise in bidding that soon collapsed of its own absurdity. Unfortunately, no such collapse is in prospect for the far riskier gamble inherent in the pending "intermediate-range forces" treaty talks.

On the day the intermediate-range systems are removed, the European continent will tip decisively in the Soviets' favor. Zero-zero will render the Soviet Union stronger militarily in Europe than it has been for a generation. And this state of affairs will have been ushered in by the president who spent most of his first term denouncing Soviet deceitfulness. The reversal would be comic if it weren't so very dangerous.

—Edwin M. Yoder Jr. in The Washington Post.

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The administration is hell-bent on signing an arms control treaty before Mr. Reagan leaves office. Almost any treaty, however farfetched, will do.

The no-concessions-barred policy began to emerge last fall at the sudden Reykjavik summit, a scatterbrained exercise in bidding that soon collapsed of its own absurdity. Unfortunately, no such collapse is in prospect for the far riskier gamble inherent in the pending "intermediate-range forces" treaty talks.

On the day the intermediate-range systems are removed, the European continent will tip decisively in the Soviets' favor. Zero-zero will render the Soviet Union stronger militarily in Europe than it has been for a generation. And this state of affairs will have been ushered in by the president who spent most of his first term denouncing Soviet deceitfulness. The reversal would be comic if it weren't so very dangerous.

—Edwin M. Yoder Jr. in The Washington Post.

reality is confronted, replacing the plump poetry of the dream orated.

Before a large Soviet-American discussion group in Chautauqua, New York, the governor called for a "new realism" between the two countries. He spoke of the stupidity of spending trillions of arms while millions of people around the world live in desperation. He admitted certain differences in attitude between the two societies and said the time was at hand for an end to the cold war that the great powers had "endured" for so long.

It is interesting that when Ronald Reagan spoke to the same audience, made an important move toward removing the inspection problem that stands in the way of a medium-range missile agreement but also brought up such topics as Afghanistan and Soviet military secrecy, the Soviet spokesman who had so praised the president immediately gave the president the back of their hand.

Soviet diplomats do not much care for an American version of

A MESSAGE TO POPE JOHN PAUL II FROM THE SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER



This photograph shows over 250,000 signed petitions from Americans of all walks of life calling upon Pope John Paul II to formally recognize the State of Israel.

As you prepare to leave on your visit to the United States, we feel compelled by recent events, and especially in view of your historic letter of August 8, to say to you publicly what we have already expressed to you privately.

These are critical times in the relations between the Vatican and the Jewish people: Times that need more than dialogue and kind words, times worthy of a noble deed.

For 20 centuries, the Church has isolated the Jewish people. Through pogroms and persecution, it extended its hand more often to the perpetrators than to the victims. It was too long in coming before Pope John XXIII reached out across the abyss with the comforting words, "I am Joseph your Brother."

But today these words ring hollow, not only because of the trumpets that heralded the arrival of Kurt Waldheim to the Vatican, but even more so because of the deep silence signifying refusal to bear witness to the ultimate sign of Jewish renewal, the creation of the democratic State of Israel.

Your Eminence, the Vatican has full relations with 116 nations, among them democracies,

communist regimes, and totalitarian states. It has full relations with Fidel Castro's Cuba, Augusto Pinochet's Chile, and the Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran. In the 1930's the Vatican recognized Adolf Hitler's Third Reich.

In June 1987, Cardinal Glemp established a commission to recommend steps on how to secure full Vatican diplomatic recognition of General Jaruzelski's Poland, the regime that crushed Solidarity.

But in tragic irony, almost 40 years after the creation of the Jewish State, the Vatican still refuses to fulfill the spirit of Pope John XXIII's "I am Joseph your Brother." It does not recognize Israel as an equal among nations deserving full diplomatic relations.

Your Eminence, however we may want to, we cannot turn back the clock of history. It is too late for the Holy See to speak out on behalf of the Jews who perished in the Holocaust. But it is within the Church's power to bear witness clearly and unequivocally regarding the Jewish State.

No one is better prepared to do this – than the Pope who suffered at the hands of the Nazis – who prayed at Auschwitz and Majdanek – who visited

the synagogue in Rome – the Pope who said "I wish we could create ever newer opportunities for showing 'what G-d would like the developing history of humanity to be: a fraternal journey in which we accompany one another...'"

Let history record that it was this Pope who stepped forward in the name of peace and reconciliation to recognize the Jewish State, and through it the most compelling event in the 2,000-year diaspora of the Jewish people.

I would like to add my voice to the Center's ongoing campaign urging the Vatican to establish full diplomatic relations with the State of Israel.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Simon Wiesenthal Center
9760 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90035

This ad paid for by friends of the Simon Wiesenthal Center. ©1987 Simon Wiesenthal Center

U.S. Must Suspend Aid If a Coup Succeeds

Compiled by Our Staff Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States "by law" would be forced to suspend military aid to the Philippines if a military coup attempt succeeded, a high-ranking State Department official said Sunday.

"Under our law, we're obliged to suspend military aid when a coup succeeds," said Michael H. Armacost, the undersecretary of state for political affairs. He made the comment in an NBC television interview when asked what pressure the United States could have brought to bear against the Philippine military if Friday's coup attempt had succeeded.

Mr. Armacost added that President Corazon C. Aquino had "put the fundamentals in place" to battle the communist insurgency by establishing "a legitimate government" that is undertaking necessary economic reforms.

The White House, meanwhile, has said that President Ronald Reagan was relieved that the revolt had been quelled and that he reaffirmed his vigorous support for Mrs. Aquino's government.

"The president is gratified and relieved that President Aquino has resolved the crisis faced by her government over the past two days," said the White House statement.

"The president was deeply distressed by the injury suffered by President Aquino's son and the deaths and injuries of the numerous victims, both military and civilian, of these unfortunate events," it continued.

"The president wishes to express his wholehearted support and that of his administration, the Congress and the American people for President Aquino and the democratic principles she represents," it added. "The president is determined to continue working closely with President Aquino on behalf of her efforts to strengthen democracy in the Philippines."

Officials in the Departments of State and Defense told The Washington Post that there had been many reports of dissatisfaction in some elements of the Philippine military but that no warning of the coup attempt had been picked up by U.S. intelligence agencies.

"Nobody knew anything about the specifics of this," a Pentagon official said.

(APF, Reuters, WP)

Aquino's Son Tells of Brush With Death During Coup

New York Times Service

MANILA — When the son of President Corazon C. Aquino approached his house at 2 A.M. Friday, he noticed that the street lights were out and soldiers were lying on the ground nearby.

Assuming they were "our forces," Benigno S. Aquino III recalled Saturday, he stopped his white Mercedes-Benz and said: "We're on the same side. I'm Noynoy Aquino." The soldiers opened fire, wounding him slightly and killing three of his bodyguards and seriously wounding the fourth.

With his left arm in a sling and his neck bandaged, Mr. Aquino told Saturday of pleading for his life as a soldier decided whether to shoot him again.

"I believe the rebels wanted to be sure we were killed," the president's son said. "Someone approached me and wanted to use his M-16. I pleaded with him and tried to reason it out with him and everything he hesitated."

As the soldier hesitated, Mr. Aquino said, he prayed. "I was doing my act of contrition and all that," he said. "I was asking for more time because I didn't want to die like that." Mr. Aquino said he may have been spared because he was covered with blood and the soldiers may have thought he was more seriously wounded than he really was.

With the occupants of the cars dead or seriously wounded, he said, the soldiers poked among them, removing his wallet with 4,000 pesos (about \$200), a watch from a slain bodyguard, weapons and even a pair of shoes from one of the casualties. "You cannot really say these were idealistic soldiers," Mr. Aquino said.

MANILA: Delicate Military Role

(Continued from Page 1)

chief of staff, showed a new toughness with their opponents in the military that could, ironically, result in growing support within the ranks.

They speak of weak military and civilian leadership and of their perception that the government is soft on communist rebels while failing to respect its armed forces.

"The reason why we are doing this is the sad plight of the soldiers and the policemen," said Brigadier General Edgardo Abenina, who was dismissed late Friday after leading a takeover of Cebu City,

550 miles (860 kilometers) south of Manila.

"There are many things the government has done for the communists," he said, apparently referring to a cease-fire and amnesty and the freeing of political prisoners.

Whenever troops kill the guerrillas, "soldiers and policemen are accused of violating human rights," he said, while "no one raised a finger" when men were killed in encounters with communist rebels.

Rebels from the military have virtually halted any government move to punish human-rights violations committed during the tenure of Mr. Marcos.

Complaints like those of General Abenina are aimed not only at Mrs. Aquino but also at the military leadership of General Fidel V. Ramos, who foiled previous coup attempts, and of Defense Secretary Rafael M. Ileto, who has criticized the armed forces as being poor and trained and lazy.

The response of Mr. Aquino and General Ramos, the armed forces

chief of staff, showed a new toughness with their opponents in the military that could, ironically, result in growing support within the ranks.

Both have been viewed by soldiers and civilians as somewhat weak and indecisive, and there seems to be a hunger for strong leadership in a nation that has so far not realized the high hopes of February 1986.

In the past, mutineers have been treated gently in the apparent fear that strong moves would draw a backlash within the military. Colonel Honasan, rather than being punished after a series of coup threats last fall, was reassigned from Manila to a military training camp in central Luzon, from which he drew the bulk of his supporters during this rebellion.

But the absence of broader support within the armed forces may be a vindication of the policy enunciated by Mr. Ileto of slowly tightening the grip on malcontents in the hope that their cause and their support would fade. General Abenina quietly accepted his firing by General Ramos, and there was no immediate sign of a backlash.

The events appeared to show a disintegration in the tightly knit group of officers who, along with General Juan Ponce Enrile, the dismissed defense minister, had planned a coup against Mr. Marcos, the discovery of which had triggered the February 1986 revolt.

Though some members of that original group of reformist officers joined Colonel Honasan as leaders of Friday's mutiny, some prominent members whom the rebels claimed as allies apparently were not.

With the series of plots against the government, and with continuing reports of abuses on the battlefield against the communist insurgents, the military has not enjoyed a favorable image in the Philippines in recent months.

On Friday, many residents of Manila saw their armed forces in action for the first time, and they saw the soldiers defending rather than attacking their government.

"We've never seen them fight before," one resident said. "This is the first time we've observed them, and they're good."

AQUINO: *Traitors' Warned*

(Continued from Page 1)

the replacement of some cabinet members considered corrupt or incompetent.

"For the past eighteen months, it has become clear to me that General Ramos and I have begun to share common enemies," Mrs. Aquino said in her brief speech. "And also for the past eighteen months, I and General Ramos have crushed every threat to this government and our democracy."

Meanwhile Sunday, General Juan Ponce Enrile, the former defense minister, broke his silence on the coup and denied in several interviews and published remarks that he had any involvement.

"I was afraid that if I said anything, I would be implicated," General Enrile said in one radio interview. "I am already being blamed for this coup."

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FROM TRANSMITTERS

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1987

EUROBONDS

In Climate of Uncertainty,
A Market Hybrid ThrivesBy JONATHAN ENGEL
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — If Voltaire's Dr. Pangloss were around today, he'd probably be doing a good business in convertible Eurodollar bonds. That's because for many securities investors, beleaguered by the twin uncertainties of entrusting money to either the volatile bond or stock markets, these hybrid issues do represent "the best of all possible worlds."

Last week's demand for the convertible bonds, which offer investors a below-market rate of interest but the option to convert the securities into stock at a current premium, would have confirmed the unflagging optimism of the good doctor. Investors were especially eager to snap up offerings from well-known U.S. companies, even though the New York Stock Exchange ended the week with three successive losses for the first time since mid-May.

Three U.S. companies, International Paper Co., Texas Instruments Inc. and Wyse Technology, launched 15-year bond issues totaling \$575 million, with much of the demand coming from Japanese investors. At the same time, the heavy flow of equity-linked offerings from Japanese borrowers continued to rise.

For investors, the three convertible issues offered the chance to participate in the recent bull market for U.S. shares. While buyers have to pay a premium, they also get a built-in hedge. If stock prices plummet, they at least get income from the bond's interest payment that exceeds the current yield on the stock itself. And the equity component helps protect the bond's value when interest rates are rising.

The borrowers, meanwhile, were able to take advantage of individual stock prices near their 12-month highs to arrange relatively inexpensive financing: Aside from winning competitive terms from their underwriters, they will be issuing fewer shares on conversion than if their stock were cheaper. As an added benefit, they will be expanding their pool of shareholders internationally.

"The convertible market both here and in Europe has been fairly strong for almost a year now," said William Boehmle, corporate vice president for finance at International Paper in New York. "What's really been unsettled is the debt markets."

IN FACT, figures from Salomon Brothers Inc. show that the volume of convertible Eurodollar bonds so far this year, at \$7.15 billion, has already surpassed the \$5.10 billion for all of last year.

Both International Paper and Texas Instruments had been eyeing the convertible market for some time, but finally decided on a European launch. "The terms in Europe for well-known U.S. names have been more advantageous than in the domestic market," said Christopher Carter, the syndication director for equity and equity-linked products at Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. Mr. Carter is International Paper's lead manager.

Mr. Boehmle agreed, noting, "There appeared to be a market for well-known corporate names in Europe." In addition, he said, the immediate launch in the largely unregulated Eurobond market was attractive compared with the wait of a few weeks to register a domestic U.S. issue with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Speed also was important to William Boisvert, vice president for corporate finance at Texas Instruments in Dallas. "When you are dealing with what could be a very volatile equity market," he said, "you just don't want to have that risk for any length of time."

From Friday's perspective, both companies seemed to time their issues well. International Paper launched on Tuesday and TI followed on Wednesday, just before the NYSE began its decline. International Paper's stock ended the week at \$53.40, off the week's highs and down from \$54.40 the previous Friday. TI set a new 12-month trading high of \$7.74 on Wednesday, the day it launched its bonds, and later declined to a \$7.34 finish on Friday. However, this was still above the previous week's \$7.14 close.

International Paper chose a traditional structure for a U.S. convertible, to help finance the \$1.1 billion acquisition last year of Hammermill Paper Co. The issue, with an annual coupon of 5% percent, will be used to reduce the company's current level of commercial paper, totaling \$400 million to \$500 million, where the variable rates have recently been over 6 percent.

The straight bond market had not been attractive since April's sharp rise in rates, said Mr. Boehmle, noting that "a conventional long-term debt issue would have been in excess of 10 percent." But Texas Instruments devised a new approach with its man-

See EUROBONDS, Page 9

Currency Rates

Aug. 29									
Cross Rates									
Currency	Per \$	Canadian	Per \$	Moscow	Per \$	S. Afr. rand	Per \$	Yen	Per \$
Amsterdam	2,253	3,228	1,269	8,277	3,155*	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
Brussels (e)	37,025	61,571	2078	1,029	3,991*	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
Buenos Aires	1,029	1,542	1,029	1,029	1,029*	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029
London (e)	1,433	2,065	975.75	2,191.25	2,348	61.55	2,073	2,185	2,185
Milan	1,718.30	2,412.70	724.30	2,645	2,645	22.44	1,922	1,918	1,918
New York (e)	3,115	4,625	1,811.15	2,024.25	2,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024
Paris	1,029	1,542	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029
Rome	1,419.40	2,029	78.25	88.00	88.00	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029
Zurich	1,679.50	2,434	634.44	713.00	713.00	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029
1 ECU	1,129.40	1,692	2,074	2,050.57	2,050.57	2,234	2,049	1,974	1,974
1 SDR	1,288.10	1,879	783.00	1,691.25	1,691.25	2,245	1,829	1,921	1,921

Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Ratios in other centers. New York rates of P.M. o: Commercial firms (Brussels); Banque Commerciale Italienne (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (Milan, Rome, Milan, Bari); Gossen (franc). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indices									
United States	Avg. 28	Aug. 21	Close						
DJ Indust.	2,620.35	2,599.50	-2.45%	2.7%					
DJ Util.	1,252.71	1,210.59	-3.2%	2.7%					
DJ Cons.	1,004.04	1,004.47	-2.3%	2.0%					
S & P 100	322.40	331.16	-2.7%	2.7%					
S & P Ind.	322.04	330.55	-2.7%	2.7%					
S & P Inv.	322.42	329.24	-3.2%	2.5%					
NYSE Cr.	182.99	187.51	-2.4%	2.7%					
Britain	2,247.70	2,265.80	+1.9%	2.7%					
FTSE 100	1,751.20	1,727.20	+1.8%	2.7%					
Japan	25,974.96	25,591.18	+1.4%	2.7%					
West Germany	2,011.50	2,031.40	-0.9%	2.7%					
Commerzbank	2,612.50	2,612.50	-0.9%	2.7%					
Hans-Koenig	3,471.74	3,446.59	+4.7%	2.7%					
Hans-Sachs	3,471.74	3,446.59	+4.7%	2.7%					
World	455.50	462.70	+1.6%	2.7%					
MSCI	455.50	462.70	+1.6%	2.7%					
World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.									

Money Rates									
United States									
Discount rate	8.275	8.275							
Federal funds rate	8.121/16	8.121/16							
Prime rate	10%	10%							
Japan									
Discount	2%	2%							
Call money	3%	3%							
3-month interbank	3%	3%							
West Germany									
Lombard	5	5							
Call money	4	3.8%							
3-month interbank	4	4							
Arabia									
Bank base rate	10	10							
Call money	9%	9%							
3-month interbank	10%	9.5%							
Dollar									
Aug. 28	Aug. 21	Close							
London p.m. fix	453.40	453.50	-0.4%	2.7%					

"I think it's a way that he can

Bayer Profit Rises 4%
But Group Sales Fall 6.9% in Half

Reuters

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany — Bayer AG reported a 4 percent gain in group pretax profit to 1.55 billion Deutsche marks (\$854 billion) for the first half of 1987 and said world revenue fell 6.9 percent.

The chemical and pharmaceutical giant on Saturday attributed the depressed sales to the mark's rise against the dollar. Group revenue amounted to 19.03 billion DM, down from 20.43 billion in the first six months of 1986.

The group pretax profit compared with 1.49 billion DM a year earlier. But Bayer, citing strong demand for its plastics, fibers and raw materials, said it expected profit for all of 1987 to match or exceed last year's level.

The company did not provide figures for second-quarter profits. But based on first-quarter figures, it had an indicated profit of \$35 million, down from an estimated \$90 million in the second quarter of 1986.

Although the mark's strength continued to depress sales in the second quarter, the rate of decline slowed. Second-quarter sales fell 4.6 percent to 9.58 billion marks from 10.04 billion DM a year earlier after declining 9 percent in the first three months.

Bayer said its year-earlier figures were adjusted in compliance with recent West German legislation to make them comparable. The number of its companies consolidated has declined to about 190 from 300 in the first half of 1986.

The volume of sales of crop protection chemicals and animal health products dropped, Bayer said, but sales volume rose in plastics, fibers, polyurethanes, coating, raw materials, inorganic pigments, electronic products and diagnostics.

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Patrick Zelnik, president of Virgin France, a subsidiary of the British record producer, described the departure of records from the luxury category as a "psychological shock" that would trigger an increase in demand. "This will permit us to produce more records and launch new talents," he said.

France's record market, the third-largest in Europe behind

industry had been lobbying for years to be taxed at 7 percent, the rate applied to books and other cultural products.

Mr. Fitchet said he expected the government to lower the rate again by 1992 "as part of the harmonization of VAT rates throughout the European Community."

The 33.3 percent VAT on records and tapes, imposed in 1968, is the highest in Europe. Ireland

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Deville

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mot.	Coup. %	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES					
Citibank Trust	£ 60	2009	%	100	— Over 3-month Libor until 1997 and 3% over thereafter, payable monthly. Average life 7 to 8 years. Fees 0.10%. Fees through trust mortgages.
FIXED-COUPON					
Merrill Lynch	\$200	1989	8%	101	99.70 Noncallable. Fees 1.0%.
Postipankki	\$30	1990	7%	101%	— Noncallable. Redemption amount will be linked to dollar/yen exchange rate. Fees 1.0%. Denominations \$1 million.
Sears Roebuck	\$250	1990	8%	100%	99.10 Noncallable. Fees 1.0%.
GMAC	ECU 100	1989	7%	101	99.50 Noncallable. Fees 1.0%.
Vienna City	ECU 53	1994	8%	101%	99.63 Noncallable. Fees 1.0%.
Montreal City	CA 70	1990	10%	101%	99.25 Noncallable. Fees 1.0%.
Crédit Lyonnais	Aus\$ 60	1990	13%	101.40	99.90 Noncallable. Fees 1.0%.
Murubeni Int'l Finance	¥ 5,000	1992	7%	101%	— Noncallable. Redemption amount at maturity will be 55% in yen and 45% in Aus\$, with a fixed exchange rate of 10.50 yen per Aus\$. Fees 1.0%.
Republic National Bank (London)	¥ 3,000	1992	1	101%	— Coupon will be 1% in first 2 years, and 75% thereafter. Noncallable. Fees 1.0%. Denominations 20 million yen.
EQUITY-LINKED					
Aoki	\$100	1992	open	100	98.50 Coupon indicated at 3%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 2.5% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set Sept. 3.
Asahi Glass	\$250	1992	3	100	— Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 2401 yen per share or of 142.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%. \$200 million issued in Europe and \$50 million in Asia.
Hanwa	\$190	1992	open	100	97.50 Coupon indicated at 3%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 2.5% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set Sept. 3. \$120 million issued in Europe and \$70 million in Asia.
Int'l Paper	\$200	2002	5%	100	99.50 Collable at 103 in 1990. Convertible or 568% per share, or 23.7% premium. Fees 2.5%.
Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha	\$50	1992	3%	100	— Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 763 yen per share and of 145.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Kinki Nippon Railway	\$200	1994	open	100	97.75 Coupon indicated at 4%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 2.5% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set Sept. 2.
Mitsubishi Cable Industries	\$100	1992	3%	100	— Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 633 yen per share and of 143.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Nichimen	\$100	1992	open	100	97.50 Coupon indicated at 3%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 2.5% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set Sept. 2.
Nippon Coinco	\$60	1992	3%	100	100.00 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 1,702 yen per share and of 143.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Nippon Denko	\$70	1992	3%	100	100.75 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 844 yen per share and of 142.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Nishinbo Industries	\$150	1992	open	100	100.00 Coupon indicated at 3%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 2.5% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set Sept. 2.
Sanyo-Kokusaku Pulp	\$130	1992	3%	100	— Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 593 yen per share and of 142.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Shimano Industrial	\$50	1992	3%	100	— Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 924 yen per share and of 145.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Texas Instruments	\$300	2002	2%	100	101.00 Redeemable at par in 1994. Convertible at 63% per share, or 7.98% premium. Fees 2.5%.
Toho	\$20	1992	open	100	97.50 Coupon indicated at 3%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 2.5% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set Sept. 2.
Tokyu Construction	\$70	1992	3%	100	100.00 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 714.30 yen per share and of 143.50 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Tokyu Hotel Chain	\$70	1992	open	100	99.00 Coupon indicated at 3%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 2.5% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set Sept. 1.
Yamaha Motor	\$100	1992	3%	100	97.75 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 861 yen per share and of 142.50 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Wyse Technology	\$75	2002	open	100	98.25 Semiannual coupon indicated at 5% to 64%. Collable at 103 in 1990. Convertible at an expected 18 to 22% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set Sept. 2.

PICKENS: Modus Operandi the Same but Takeover Targets Are Changing

(Continued from first finance page)

said. "There are no longer any cheap stocks available."

"There's not as much money to be made in the oil industry anymore," said Michael Jensen, a professor at Harvard Business School and the University of Rochester who has been a confidant of Mr. Pickens.

Mr. Pickens first ventured outside the oil industry in a limited fashion last year, when he bought a small stake in Burlington Northern Inc., which has both petroleum and transportation interests.

But he later sold those shares without making a challenge to the company's management, and Mr. Pickens kept a low business profile for most of the first half of this year, spending part of the time promoting his autobiography, "Boone."

Mr. Pickens resurfaced in late July, when it was revealed that he led a group of investors that held a small stake in Boeing and was seeking permission from federal regulators to purchase up to 15 percent of the aircraft maker.

It was Mr. Pickens's first major move outside the oil business, and it caused a sensation that even Mr. Pickens is said to have described as a "violent overreaction." Boeing stock soared, the company's management implemented anti-takeover measures, and the state of Washington passed a new law making it all but impossible to take over the company, which is based in Seattle.

The fury proved one thing: even outside the oil industry, Mr. Pickens's interest in a company can sent move markets. Boeing stock went up \$7.25 just the day after Mr. Pickens's ownership was disclosed.

Mr. Schwerdt said, "The threat of that action taking place causes a reaction on the upside, and he can take advantage of that."

While it is not known what Mr. Pickens has done with his Boeing stock, some analysts believe he has sold it at a nice profit.

Mr. Pickens's next target was Singer, the former sewing machine company now involved in a variety of defense electronics fields.

Three weeks ago, Mr. Pickens filed documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission saying that he and a group of investors had bought 4.4 percent of Singer and were considering increasing their holding to 15 percent.

Singer reacted more quickly than Boeing, but just as effectively. It shifted its corporate headquarters from Connecticut to New Jersey to

take advantage of that state's strict anti-takeover laws.

Next up was Newmont Mining. Mr. Pickens announced Aug. 13 that he and a group of partners had purchased 9.1 percent of Newmont's stock — since increased to 9.5 percent — and were interested in acquiring more, perhaps through a tender offer to take over the company.

Analysis took this action more seriously than Boeing and Singer, in part because of the dollars involved. The \$379 million Mr. Pickens's group invested in Newmont dwarfs his investment in the previous two companies.

Mr. Pickens's announcement of the Newmont stake contained his usual statements about seeking to improve shareholder value by forcing changes in Newmont that will improve its stock price.

Yet analysts say that unlike Boeing, Singer and most of Mr. Pickens's other targets, Newmont's stock is not that undervalued.

In the past, Mr. Pickens has gone after companies whose stock was trading at a fraction of the book value of the company's assets. But Mr. Siedenberg says Newmont's asset value is around \$100 a share, while its stock is trading for slightly less than \$80, and has not risen much since Mr. Pickens's announcement.

Pickens is reputed to have indicated that this is another example of an undervalued situation." Mr. Siedenberg said. "It really isn't."

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Taiwanese Ask U.S. to Let Currency Stabilize

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwanese business leaders have drafted a letter to President Ronald Reagan appealing for an end to U.S. pressure for appreciation of the Taiwanese currency, arguing that it could destroy the island's economy.

The Development Council for Taiwan-U.S. Fair Trade, a coalition of about 200 trade and industrial associations, will give the letter to Washington's unofficial embassy in Taiwan this week to forward to Mr. Reagan, a spokesman said.

The Taiwanese dollar has risen by almost 30 percent against the U.S. currency since September 1985.

Washington has been pressing for a stronger Taiwanese currency to help reduce the huge U.S. trade deficit with the island. The deficit widened to \$9.4 billion in the first seven months of this year from \$7.5 billion in the comparable period of 1986.

On Friday, the Taiwanese currency rose one Taiwan cent against the U.S. dollar to close at 30.09.

The letter noted that many U.S. companies were using cheap labor in Taiwan to produce for the U.S. market.

A rising Taiwan dollar will drive the companies elsewhere, the businessmen warned, hurting Taiwan's economy and having little impact on the U.S. trade deficit.

Rather than reducing the trade gap, the letter said, "it would almost certainly lead to the disintegration of Taiwan's economic structure and be harmful to the interests of American consumers."

The Taiwanese government has pledged to defend an exchange rate of 30 Taiwanese dollars to one U.S. dollar, saying that the island needs time to assess the impact of the currency's recent appreciation on the island's exports.

The Taiwanese central bank boosted the currency to that level early this month in hopes of averting U.S. trade retaliation.

In a similar effort in July, Taiwanese officials sent a team of officials to the United States to buy \$4.35 billion of goods.

Reuters

HAMBURG, West Germany — Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, estimated that central banks had bought up to \$7 billion in U.S. dollars between the end of 1986 and May of this year.

The central banks used the intervention to increase their currency reserves with relatively cheap dollars, he said in an interview in the news magazine *Der Spiegel*. Mr. Pöhl said he expected currency movements in the next eight years to be less volatile than they were in the past.

Indeed, the price of Newmont stock has more than tripled in the past year and, as a result, some analysts believe Mr. Pickens will have a hard time convincing shareholders that they would be better off with him than with current management.

Mr. Pickens could have some trouble bullying Newmont, experts say, because unlike in most of his takeover attempts, his group is not the largest shareholder in the company.

Consolidated Gold Fields, a British firm, owns 26.6 percent of Newmont and has said it will support management in any battle against Mr. Pickens. That would make it easier for Newmont's management to garner enough votes to defeat a bid by Mr. Pickens or to find an alternate suitor.

U.S. Bond Prices Continue To Slide as Rates Push Up

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The tenor of the U.S. Treasury market continued to be negative last week with bond prices falling half a point or more.

Securities dealers said they had been confronted with moderate to

strong selling activity by investors and speculators in the last few days that clearly outweighed the demand for debt securities.

By late Friday, the Treasury's new 8% percent bonds due in 2017 were offered at 96 30/32, down half a point, to yield nearly 9.18 percent.

Jap's in its

U.S. Textile Quotas Hurt Bangladesh's Effort to Expand Its Best Market, Create Others

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Impoverished Bangladesh has rapidly expanded its textile exports over the past few years only to draw protests from the United States, its major market.

In talks with U.S. textile negotiators here in late July, Bangladesh officials argued that their country — among the poorest in the world with average per capita income of \$150 a year — needs to increase apparel exports to speed development that will lift it from the morass of poverty.

Bangladesh's textile exports started from a low base. In 1983 shipments to the United States of 2.1 million garments ranked it far below the major clothing suppliers of the world — Taiwan, Hong Kong, China and South Korea — which together hold 65 percent of the U.S. import market.

As a result, even though its clothing exports have grown more than 135 percent a year since 1983, its overseas sales totaled just \$170 million in 1985 compared to \$5.6 billion for Hong Kong, \$3.4 billion for Korea, \$3 billion for Taiwan and \$2 billion for China.

Nonetheless, during the first half of this year,

Bangladesh emerged as the sixth-largest supplier of clothing to the United States, shipping 50 million garments to the United States.

But its success proved to be a mixed blessing for Bangladesh. Although its sales amounted to just 3 percent of all U.S. apparel imports during that period, the rapid growth attracted the attention of monitors from the domestic industry and U.S. textile negotiators.

Ronald Sorini, deputy textile negotiator for the Office of the Textile Representative, said, "We never saw those rapid increases here before except in the case of China's a few years ago."

Bangladesh's clash with U.S. quota limits illustrates the global conflict between the industrialized nations of Europe, the United States and Japan, which have domestic textile and clothing industries that they are trying to protect, and the low-wage nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America that want to increase their overseas textile and apparel sales.

U.S. negotiators are under added pressure from domestic manufacturers and their allies in organized labor, who are pressing a quota bill that would limit import growth in 185 categories of textiles and clothing to 1 percent a year

for 10 years. The bill, which President Ronald Reagan has promised to veto, is likely to come up in the House soon after Congress returns from its summer recess.

Poor countries like Bangladesh, however, see the emergence of an export-oriented textile and apparel industry as a major step out of poverty because it could start an industrialization process that could lead to greater development.

This is the road followed by the newly industrialized countries of the Pacific Rim — Tai-

wan, South Korea and Hong Kong — that have become the development models for poorer Third World countries because of their success in shifting into more-sophisticated manufacturing such as steel, autos and consumer electronics.

These countries, in fact, played a role in starting the textile industry in Bangladesh. As the textile quotas on their home countries began to place orders for flannel shirts, a simple inexpensive garment to make. The foreign investors supplied the cloth, the thread, the buttons and the instruction, and in 1983 a total of 1.5 million flannel shirts flowed from Bangladeshi factories to stores in the United States.

Most of the workers were women recruited from rural areas of Bangladesh who moved into the capital city of Dhaka and the port city of

Chittagong, where most of the factories are located.

Commerce Secretary A.B.M. Ghulam Mostafa recalled that the foreign teachers were amazed at how easily the new workers took to the new trade. But weaving is a long and honorable tradition among women in Bangladesh, which produces some of the finest handmade textile products in Asia.

When Bangladesh was part of British India, the English colonials broke the fingers of women there to stop them from weaving cloth and to force the people to buy products from the English mills.

Now, Mr. Starobin said, Bangladesh's clothing industry is largely locally owned, financed by the savings of retired army officers, university professors and civil servants, and consists of some 600 factories employing about 200,000 workers who earn less than \$50 a month.

The clothing factories, furthermore, now produce more complex garments, exporting products in 35 categories.

"What is more important," Mr. Mostafa said, "is that this has the potential of giving birth to other industries," such as

making the market to Bangladesh.

buttons, cardboard stiffeners, thread, fasteners and fabrics needed to make clothing.

The increase in clothing exports comes as Bangladesh's traditional products — animal hides and skins, jute and tea — are not selling well in international markets.

As a result of its spurt in clothing sales, Bangladesh had \$1 billion in export earnings in the fiscal year that ended last June, 24 percent above the 1986 level.

But Herman Starobin, research director for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, takes issue with the program of boosting development through clothing exports.

Mr. Starobin said the Bangladesh factory owners were being "ripped off" by Western buyers, who pay as little as \$2.25 for a shirt they then sell in the United States for \$16. The clothing factories, furthermore, now produce more complex garments, exporting products in 35 categories.

U.S. negotiators are faced with trying to balance special treatment for newcomers, such as Bangladesh, with being fair to traditional suppliers. Some of those nations, such as Thailand, already have lost a share of their market to Bangladesh.

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg/	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg/	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg/	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg/		
(Continued)																						
PHLPS	22	22	21	21	-1	PHLPS	2203.15	2203.15	2198.00	2198.00	-5.15	PHLPS	2203.15	2203.15	2198.00	2198.00	-5.15	PHLPS	2203.15	2203.15	2198.00	2198.00
PIVNT	22	22	21	21	-1	PIVNT	2198.00	2198.00	2193.00	2193.00	-5.00	PIVNT	2198.00	2198.00	2193.00	2193.00	-5.00	PIVNT	2198.00	2198.00	2193.00	2193.00
PIXTR	12	12	11	11	-1	PIXTR	2193.00	2193.00	2188.00	2188.00	-5.00	PIXTR	2193.00	2193.00	2188.00	2188.00	-5.00	PIXTR	2193.00	2193.00	2188.00	2188.00
PLFTR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLFTR	2188.00	2188.00	2183.00	2183.00	-5.00	PLFTR	2188.00	2188.00	2183.00	2183.00	-5.00	PLFTR	2188.00	2188.00	2183.00	2183.00
PLSFT	12	12	11	11	-1	PLSFT	2183.00	2183.00	2178.00	2178.00	-5.00	PLSFT	2183.00	2183.00	2178.00	2178.00	-5.00	PLSFT	2183.00	2183.00	2178.00	2178.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2178.00	2178.00	2173.00	2173.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2178.00	2178.00	2173.00	2173.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2178.00	2178.00	2173.00	2173.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2173.00	2173.00	2168.00	2168.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2173.00	2173.00	2168.00	2168.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2173.00	2173.00	2168.00	2168.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2168.00	2168.00	2163.00	2163.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2168.00	2168.00	2163.00	2163.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2168.00	2168.00	2163.00	2163.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2163.00	2163.00	2158.00	2158.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2163.00	2163.00	2158.00	2158.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2163.00	2163.00	2158.00	2158.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2158.00	2158.00	2153.00	2153.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2158.00	2158.00	2153.00	2153.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2158.00	2158.00	2153.00	2153.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2153.00	2153.00	2148.00	2148.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2153.00	2153.00	2148.00	2148.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2153.00	2153.00	2148.00	2148.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2148.00	2148.00	2143.00	2143.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2148.00	2148.00	2143.00	2143.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2148.00	2148.00	2143.00	2143.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2143.00	2143.00	2138.00	2138.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2143.00	2143.00	2138.00	2138.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2143.00	2143.00	2138.00	2138.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2138.00	2138.00	2133.00	2133.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2138.00	2138.00	2133.00	2133.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2138.00	2138.00	2133.00	2133.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2133.00	2133.00	2128.00	2128.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2133.00	2133.00	2128.00	2128.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2133.00	2133.00	2128.00	2128.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2128.00	2128.00	2123.00	2123.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2128.00	2128.00	2123.00	2123.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2128.00	2128.00	2123.00	2123.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2123.00	2123.00	2118.00	2118.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2123.00	2123.00	2118.00	2118.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2123.00	2123.00	2118.00	2118.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2118.00	2118.00	2113.00	2113.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2118.00	2118.00	2113.00	2113.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2118.00	2118.00	2113.00	2113.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2113.00	2113.00	2108.00	2108.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2113.00	2113.00	2108.00	2108.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2113.00	2113.00	2108.00	2108.00
PLTFR	12	12	11	11	-1	PLTFR	2108.00	2108.00	2103.00	2103.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2108.00	2108.00	2103.00	2103.00	-5.00	PLTFR	2108.00	2108.00	2103.00	2103.00

SPORTS

SPORTS BRIEFS

Nelson Retains WBC Featherweight Crown

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Azumah Nelson of Ghana successfully defended his World Boxing Council featherweight title for the ninth time Saturday night with a unanimous 12-round decision over Marcos Villasana.

Nelson used combinations and hooks to the body to slow Villasana and stayed out of trouble with deft footwork. Villasana, the WBC's top-ranked contender from Mexico City, had points deducted in the fifth and 11th rounds for low blows.

Nelson is 26-1 lifetime, with 19 knockouts; Villasana is 46-6-2.

Strange Leads Love by 2 Strokes in U.S. Golf

AKRON, Ohio (UPI) — Curtis Strange shot a 2-under-par 68 to maintain his two-shot lead after Saturday's third round of the World Series of Golf tournament. Strange was at 6-under 204 after 54 holes over the Firestone Country Club South Course. Davis Love III was 66-206; Tom Kite had a 65 for a 208 total that tied him with South African Fulton Allred (67) and Bobby Wadkins (70).

On Friday, a 66-136 had given Strange a two-shot edge over Wadkins, Paul Azinger and Fred Wadsworth.

Taiwanese Romp to Little World Series Title

WILLIAMSPT, Pennsylvania (AP) — Pang Yu-Long hit a grand-slam home run and added a two-run shot to lead Hua Lin of Taiwan to a 21-1 victory Saturday over Irvine (California) in the Little League World Series championship game.

The Far East continued its dominance (17 championships in the last 21 years) with the most lopsided title game in the event's 40-year history.

Hua Lin also set the record for the most runs scored, previously held by Williamsport, in a 16-in-7 victory over Lock Haven (Pennsylvania) in 1947. Taiwanese teams have a 40-2 record in 14 series.

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

You Can't Fool Mother Nature

Sym-bi-o-sis. (sim bi o sis) n. Biol. The *consorting together, usually in mutually advantageous partnership, of dissimilar organisms, as of the algae and fungi in lichens. (Greek: syn: together; bios: life.)*

— Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopedic College Dictionary.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the wonderful world of football, the algae play on Saturday and the fungi play on Sunday. Together, they fill the terrible gaps in people's lives on weekends and they provide sportswriters with warm places to go in winter, so they cannot be all bad.

But something is threatening this intricate balance of nature between the algae of college football and the fungi of professional football. Rogue organisms have broken loose, pursuing the pollen of dollars scattered by a couple of philanthropic biologists named Norby Walters and Lloyd Bloom.

What we are talking about here is the limbo status of Cris (short, one assumes, for "crisis") Carter and Charles Gladman, who are stuck between the algae and the fungi, the rock and the hard place.

Carter was already a most unusual being, a wide receiver who was trusted to catch the ball in Ohio State's lumbering earthbound attack. He set a school record for receptions, yards and touchdowns by his junior season but caught too many fiscal pass from the Walters-Bloom tandem.

Gladman was — the past tense seems appropriate here — a running back for the University of Pittsburgh who would not cooperate with investigations into whether he had taken money from the dynamic duo. Carter denied taking money until words like "grand" and "jury" started to be bandied about.

College athletes are not supposed to deal with agents until their undergraduate usefulness is over. Often coming from underprivileged homes, college athletes are supposed to serve as an example of moral and physical excellence to the more affluent students, alumni

and boosters, as well as to coaches and administrators, who are on salary.

The selflessness of these athletes may then be rewarded by pro football, providing they have not broken their bodies in service to their universities.

After consorting with agents too soon, these athletes could not simply leave their academic homes and move on to professional football

existence when the United States Football League (whatever became of it?) started signing the Herd.

Now that money has come to the college world, the colleges could continue to do better.

At least 13 NFL teams now say they would not draft Carter or Gladman if cases were sent back to their respective schools.

Not even old Han Solo himself could do better.

Meanwhile, what to do with the two agents? Apparently to avoid a fine, they submit to agents and pro football's Collegiate Athletic Association on Wednesday to let Pitt restore them to Teryl Austin, provided he repented.

Messrs. Walters and Bloom are up to their gills in jujubes in legal trouble, which might not be active in the next class of athletes.

Earl Bruce, the Ohio State football coach, had publicly called Carter "a first-rate player" going to take him back, but the school's athletic director did not seem to care.

Ed Bozik, the Pitt athletic director, apparently does not sympathize with Gladman, who apparently broke the rules of the two agents who would not protect him.

As streetwise as Gladman is about going rates for sports cars, jewelry and other toys of youth, he should have known the symbiotic relationship between the algae and the fungi.

The only sympathy for Carter and Gladman is that college football makes money legally for everybody but the players. As it stands, Carter and Gladman do not have a degree, a place to play football.

The NFL also lives in terror of being sued by even a moderately skillful lawyer for a runaway college player. There was a threat to this blissful

because that would imperil the entire food chain.

College football needs the National Football League as an incentive for the next wave of high school stars: Perform well, don't be too greedy when boosters slip you unmarked bills, and you too can be drafted by the NFL.

And the NFL needs college football, as the cheapest farm system it could ever have.

With this wonderful symbiotic relationship,

the NFL does not condone college players abandoning their benefactors in academia.

First of all, as somebody said in another context, it would be wrong. Second, it would make the colleges mad, and they might withdraw scouting funds, block access for scouts to heated press boxes and stop giving out hot chocolate between the halves.

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

The Amsterdam Stock Exchange was dominated last week by a falling dollar, interest rate developments and largely negative reactions to half-yearly reports. The ANP-CBS general index finished the week at 321.1, down from 325.4 the previous Friday.

Trading was lively Monday but prices closed virtually unchanged. On Tuesday, the ANP-CBS index dropped by 2.1 points, but Wednesday brought a slight recovery. The mood among the internationals was mixed, with Royal Dutch KLM falling slightly and Philips and Unilever posting modest gains.

Prices dipped again Thursday as companies released disappointing semimonthly reports and the dollar fell further. Trading was listless Friday, and share prices slipped again.

Weekly volume was 5,993 billion guilders, down from 8,992 billion the previous week.

Frankfurt

Volume was moderate and trading was quiet as the Frankfurt stock market closed out the final week of August. The weakening of the dollar put investors in a cautious mood.

Stock prices lost almost 2 percent on the week and the Commerzbank index closed at 2013.5, down 18.1 points for the week. Volume on the country's eight exchanges was 17.73 billion DM, down from 24.14 billion.

Only BMW and Karstadt posted solid gains among representative stocks. BMW rose by 27 DM for the week to 782. Volkswagen rose by just 1 DM to 403 while Daimler-Benz lost 17.50 DM to finish at 1,136.50.

Banks also suffered, with Commerzbank dipping by 2.20, Dresdner by 6, and Deutsche Bank by 7.30.

Hong Kong

The Hong Kong stock market emerged from the doldrums in an action-packed week. The Hang Seng Index closed at a record 3,611.74 Friday for a gain of 165.15 points on the previous week.

The broader-based Hong Kong index finished at 2,363.59, up 106.81. Average daily volume was 1.82 billion Hong Kong dollars, up from the previous week's 1.63 billion.

The Hang Seng plunged 36.45 points Monday under consistent selling pressure, but the mood turned bullish Tuesday as traders, seeing good news in the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank's half-year report, looked for bargains. The run continued until the end of the week, fueled by a series of favorable half-yearly company reports.

Cathay Pacific rose 50 cents to 7.80. Cheung Kong gained 70 cents to 13.70; China Light gained one dollar to finish at 26.90 and Swire Pacific advanced 2.30 dollars to 26.60.

Shares rose last week on the London Stock Exchange amid an absence of major economic indicators. The impending bank holiday weekend reduced activity.

Rallying oil prices supported the tone, but trading was erratic and nervous ahead of a report Tuesday on British trade and revenue of fears of another rise in interest rates.

The Financial Times industrial share index closed up 3.20 points on the week at 1,759.8.

After a setback Monday, when crude prices fell to a four-month low, BP, Shell, British Gas and Enterprise were boosted by oil's recovery. Insurance stocks also were strong after interim results from Pearl Group and rumors that the Australian company Adelaide Steamship has built up a stake in Royal.

Earnings reports also strengthened Hanson Trust, Scandinavian Bank, Ladbroke and News International.

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Milan

After three successive weeks of declines, Milan stocks recovered slightly last week, with the Comit index edging up 0.73 percent to close at 619.87. Trading value rose to 748 billion lire for the week from 640 billion.

Montedison rose 4.79 percent amid a series of rumors and denials that Ferruzzi was increasing its stake in the conglomerate. Other major chemical stocks also did well. Farmintera rose by 9.38 percent, Selenia by 4.47 percent and Iniziativa Metà by 2.31 percent.

Olivetti gained 3.49 percent, Fiat rose 0.1 percent.

Paris

Improving economic indicators and hopes of a drop in interest rates cheered the Paris

bourse last week. French share prices ended an average of 5.5 percent.

The final CAC trading index was unavailable. The index had climbed to 425.75 on Friday from the previous Friday's closing of 411.4 and prices were off only 0.15 percent Friday.

A boost came from reports that the French gross domestic product was up by 0.8 percent in the second quarter and that the number of unemployed dipped by 0.3 percent in July while consumer prices rose by only 0.2 percent.

On Monday, the start of the new month's trading account, prices were very strong and the instantaneous trend indicator jumped by 1.4 percent. Tuesday brought a minimal 0.15 percent gain and prices surged 1.8 percent on Wednesday, particularly because of strength in credit and financial company stocks.

On Thursday, trading was active, with a market rise of 1 percent.

Singapore

The Singapore stock market ended on a relaxed note after prices surged to a new high in the middle of the week.

The rise of selective stocks boosted the Straits Times industrial index past the 1,500 mark for the first time Wednesday to 1,505.40. The index retreated to 1,482.71 at the end of the week, but was still up from the previous week's closing of 1,436.04.

The week opened with share prices surging ahead on spillover buying from the previous week.

City Development warrants continued to top the list of active counters, rising 17 cents to 5.05 on a volume of 6.8 million shares.

Tokyo

Increasing signs of recovery in the Japanese economy and relatively minor fluctuations in the yen-dollar rate sent Tokyo share prices soaring to successive highs last week. The Nikkei stock average closed above 26,000 yen for the first time ever.

The closely-watched Nikkei finished at 26,048.17 yen on Saturday, only a day after it set a new record of 25,974.96. The weekly gain was 488.99 yen. The composite TSE index for the major first section closed at 2,158.21 for a weekly advance of 28.90.

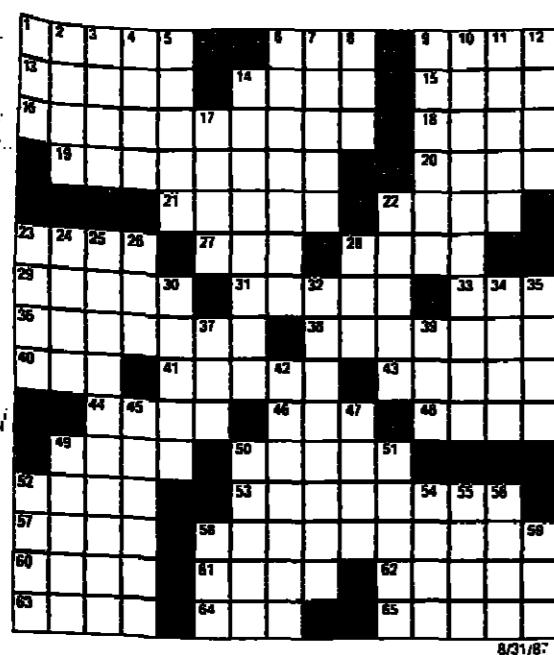
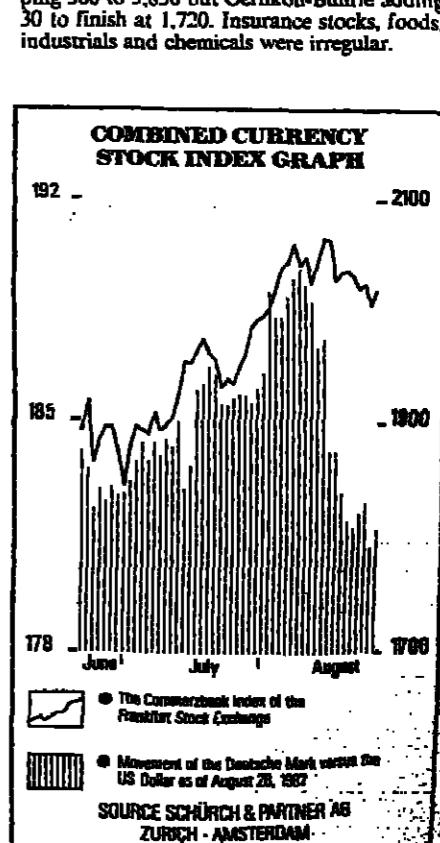
Sony, Matsushita Electric Industrial, Pioneer, Hitachi, Toshiba and other light electricals performed well. Other gainers included chemicals, drugs and precision instruments.

Zurich

The Zurich stock market dropped for the second straight week, with the Credit Suisse index dipping to 592.6 points Friday against 594.4 a week earlier.

Market operators commented said they were worried by the simultaneous drop of gold and the dollar.

Bank stocks were down. Union Bank of Switzerland was off 140 to 4,990. Financial companies were mixed, with Electrowatt dipping 500 to 3,850 but Oerlikon-Bührle adding 30 to finish at 1,720. Insurance stocks, industrials and chemicals were irregular.



ACROSS
1 Therapist
6 Corsets, perhaps
9 Incline
13 Cuomo or Lanza
14 Banner
15 Auto part
16 Lobbyist's activity
18 Rotate
19 Area on a liner
20 Inspiration for Kilmer
21 Actor Reginald
22 Observed
23 Land measure
27 Pitcher like Jack Morris
28 Small masses of wool
29 Kind of land or
30 Loft goal
33 Mrs. in Madrid
34 Indicate
35 Noncitizen
36 Less rational
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43 Ship's crane-like device
44 Brute precedents
46 You to Cole Porter

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1 Elec. unit
2 Signs outside
3 Allowance for waste
4 River to the Seine
5 Flushed
6 Lined up
7 Jurist Roger Brooke
8 Future chicken
9 Endured
10 Indicative
11 Noncitizen
12 Hawaii's state bird
13 Future
14 Medical suffix
15 Reigns
16 Kind of rag
17 Step (accelerate)
18 Promoter's ploy
19 E.P.A. concern
20 Ovid's X's
21 Rousseau novel
22 City or Cassin
23 Date display
24 Teaklike shrub
25 First emperor of Austria
26 Compound used in making plastics
27 Side dish
28 Appendts
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32 Butter chaser
33 Butcher's stock
34 Check
35 Comic strip
36 Teaklike shrub
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38 Zip follower
39 Zip follower
40 Romburg's prince
41 Snow White's favorite
42 Dr. Deeds?
43 Van Druten's "Camera"
44 Future
45 Joe
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Solution to Friday's Puzzle
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© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malosa.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE REALLY LIKES CATS, BUT DON'T TELL ANYONE... IT COULD RUIN HIS REPUTATION."

Johnson Defeats Lewis, Shattering Record at World Championships

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

ROME — "If I had been asked before the race if either of us could have clinched a 10th of a second off, I'd have said no," Carl Lewis, the Olympic champion from the United States, said Sunday.

But arch-rival Ben Johnson of Canada now only defeated Lewis in the star event at the World

said Lewis, the most defending champion and winner of four gold medals in the last Olympics.

The two have not been friends. In fact, they often have shown animosity toward each other. That was evident after Johnson blazed across the finish line, and his time was flashed on the scoreboard at Olympic Stadium to the thundering applause of the crowd of 64,500. Lewis tried to congratulate Johnson right, and the native of Jamaica finally acknowledged the gesture on the third attempt.

"I just knew I could beat him," Johnson said.

"I shot out of the blocks with his usual explosive start and never let up, bursting across the finish line with the assurance of a man who had just accomplished one of the greatest feats in sports."

"I worked hard for this moment and all went well," he said. "Next year I will do even better. Lewis has tried this year to get the title, but he did not succeed."

"I was not happy with my start," said Lewis, a notoriously slow starter. So, as usual, he had to come from behind. But against Johnson, that was impossible.

Johnson said he had thought about this race for a long time.

"In the days before the final, I was in my room concentrating on what to do," he said. "I thought of what I did in Cologne. It just all came together here."

In other medal events Sunday, the women's 100 meters was won by Silke Gladitsch of East Germany in a meet-record time of 10.90, with another East German, Heike Drechsler, second in 11.00. The defending champion, Marlies Gohr of East Germany, was eliminated in the semifinals.

Seppo Ranta of Finland won the men's javelin with a throw of 274 feet 1 inch (83.54 meters) on his last attempt. World record-holder Jan Zelezny of Czechoslovakia was third, behind Viktor Yevsyukov of the Soviet Union.

The final gold medal of the day went to an Italian, Maurizio Damilano, who won the 20-kilometer walk in a meet-record 1:20.44.

"I had the best conditions to break the world record," he said. "I respect him for what he did."

TRACK AND FIELD

Track and Field Championships, he shattered the world record in the men's 100-meter final with a time of 9.83 seconds.

The old record, set by Calvin Smith of the United States in 1983 in the high altitude of Colorado Springs, was 9.93. Johnson's mark, set at sea level, represented a drop of 1 percent, unheard of in track and especially if a race so short.

"This record is the best ever in the history of track, in all events," said the compact, often sullen Johnson. He beat Lewis for the fifth consecutive time, but Lewis had nothing to be ashamed of: He finished second, his time of 9.92 equalling the old mark.

Stewart of Jamaica was 10.08, with Linford Christie, Britain's fourth at 10.14 and Kovacs of Hungary fifth in Chidi Imoh of Nigeria, continued to finish sixth in the three finals about two hours later and failed to qualify.

Though the day belonged to Johnson, 25, shortly afterward another world record was set when Stefa Kostadzova of Bulgaria cleared 6 feet 10½ inches (2.09 meters) in the women's high jump. That bettered the mark of 6.94 she set in 1986.

Johnson had been leading up to his record-smashing performance with a brilliant series of races. On Aug. 2, he was timed in 9.98 at Ottawa. He followed that with 10.05 at Malmö, Sweden, on Aug. 10; 10.00 at Koblenz, West Germany, on Aug. 13; 9.95 at Cologne on Aug. 16, and 9.97 into a strong headwind at Zurich on Aug. 19.

"I had the best conditions to break the world record," he said. "I respect him for what he did."

In the morning, world record-

holder Willie Banks of the United States failed to advance to the final in the triple jump, finishing 11th in his group with a disappointing best of 55 feet 8½ inches.

It was the second major setback for Banks, the Los Angeles resident who finished sixth before the home crowd in the 1984 Olympics.

On Saturday, the championships got off to a rousing start with Rose Mota of Portugal, Werner Günther of Switzerland and Paul Kipkoech of Kenya breaking records.

Mota won the women's marathon with a 26-mile, 365-yard margin.

Kipkoech took the lead in the 10,000-meter race with 4,000 meters to go and pulled away in winning in 27:58.63. The race ended in confusion when several runners, none in contention, stopped a lap short of 10,000 meters.

Mota, the first-place woman's

runner in the 1984 Olympics,

and became the first Swiss to win a gold medal in a world competition.

Johnson held his lead over a concerned Carl Lewis.



Ben Johnson held his lead over a concerned Carl Lewis.

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A Provocateur Gets The French to Argue

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the *rentrée* begins on French television, one of the first subjects on "Droit de Réponse," the energetically contentious current affairs program presented on TF1 by Michel Polac, will be the projected bridge to the

MARY BLUME

Ille de Ré, a lovely and relatively unspoiled island off the west coast of France.

The bridge, long contested, has finally been given the green light amid rumors of influence peddling and shady deals. It is a natural subject for "Droit de Réponse," although a more prudent man than Polac might have taken pause: Francis Bouygues, who has the contract to build the bridge, is Polac's boss as the new owner of the TF1 network.

"The program isn't against Bouygues," Polac says. "It's time out that the project is illegal, it's not his fault but that of the politicians who approved it. And Bouygues will have someone to speak on his behalf."

The point of "Droit de Réponse" — the right to reply — Polac says, is to provoke debate. This is not easy in a country where people rarely speak their minds and never change them.

"You will never hear a guest say, all right you have convinced me," Polac says. "I think it could happen in other countries that people might not think it dishonorable to say you've made me change my mind. In France it's impossible."

In France people do not listen to each other either, a further hindrance to good debate. As camouflage, Polac at first invited too many guests who would have too much to drink before and during the show, the result being a miasma of inchoate noise and cigarette smoke over which floated the sardonically benign visage of Polac vainly calling for order.

"Droit de Réponse" was at that

time such a noisy free-for-all that its content was not only inaudible but generally ignored except for such programs as one in which a tanked-up anarchist shouted a few clearly heard rude words.

"If one looked at that show today, it's pretty harmless," Polac says. "I've never rebroadcast as people keep the illusion that it's a real scandal."

As time goes on — "Droit de Réponse" is now in its sixth year — Polac and his researchers, led by Catherine Sinet, have done some first-rate investigative reporting. The program raises questions about how the country works that you don't see raised in the French written press, says a foreign journalist who has been on it twice. Such institutions as the notarial system have taken long-overdue knocks from "Droit de Réponse," which also made the nation aware of nasty doings in Nice with its casino wars and the curious business dealings of its mayor, Jacques Médecin.

"I am not after anyone's head," Polac says. "I wasn't so much attacking Jacques Médecin as the way he mixed politics with private affairs. I don't attack a particular notary but the notarial system in general. I don't attack men. I attack systems, bad laws, the way things don't work."

A lot of people do not like the program, which is indeed not particularly likable although sometimes compelling. Polac shrewdly countervailed criticism by suggesting that his enemies want to shut him up, thereby initiating a movement to defend his program. By calling attention to constant threat (people from François Mitterrand to Jean-Marie Le Pen would, he says, be glad to see him go), Polac has insured his safety. He reckons his position right now to be more secure than ever. One may assume that he is also shrewd enough to know the best way to disarm someone is to make him feel safe.

Born in Paris in 1930, Polac saw his father, a decorated veteran of World War I, deported and humiliated by the Nazis. His mother died in 1945; his father died in 1960. Polac saw his wife, a woman he met in 1950, die in 1972. Polac has three sons and two daughters. He has a son-in-law, Philippe, a former member of the National Assembly, and a daughter-in-law, Sophie, a former member of the Senate. They live in Paris.

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time such a noisy free-for-all that its content was not only inaudible but generally ignored except for such programs as one in which a tanked-up anarchist shouted a few clearly heard rude words.

"His interviews were like a police interrogation, blinding lights and all," Polac says. On his return he wrote a report comparing private and public broadcasting. He came out in favor of public broadcasting and has not changed his views despite the recent privatizations in France.

"I accepted it because I thought the logic of privatization should be pushed to the utmost. I didn't want to avoid it and be an exception. Let people see the problems it creates."

Impartiality, Polac says, is almost impossible if one knows a subject well. Some of his strongest programs have dealt with France's far right, including one in reply to the National Front leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, who called Polac a "stinking hyena." Polac held up for viewers an album of Nazi songs distributed by a recording company of which Le Pen is a director. Mocking Le Pen's fears of contamination by Jews, immigrants and AIDS sufferers, Polac held the album wearing a rubber glove bearing a yellow star.

After his program Polac says he felt exhorted for a few hours that he wiped out for the next two days. He is not at all *Parisien* and is considered by some a recluse. On television, peering over his half glasses, he often seems above the fray, and feels it.

"The glasses do make me look sneaky," he says. "I am a bit of a spectator. I think my interest in oriental philosophy makes me feel that I am here and elsewhere at the same time. I must appear as an



Michel Polac presiding at a session of his television program "Droit de Réponse."

umpire so that people feel I have been fair. Viewers may think I lay traps but people who have been on the show say I have given them a chance to speak."

Polac has described himself as a political provocateur, a hopeless but essential combination if one is to stay true to oneself and still remain employed. In his long career he has had ample experience of being censored and fired. "I am a provocateur but working in radio and TV has made me learn about diplomacy."

Although he is generally considered a Socialist, Polac denies party affiliation. "I am not a political militant, contrary to what people say. I have never done a program to glorify a party." He admits that if the Socialists had not come to power in 1981, "Droit de Réponse" would not exist.

"That's true. I am of the left for the reason that in France the left has always fought for freedom of expression and the right has either

been timid or against it. In that sense I am definitely of the left, though not necessarily on such subjects as economic policy."

There are subjects he would not touch, not because of pressure but because he considers them too sensitive — suicide, for example. "The first suicide that happened in the days following our program would be blamed on us."

He has a high sense of his own importance, derived in part from his struggle to survive. For the fifth anniversary of "Droit de Réponse" last January, self-congratulation was the leitmotiv, from the reprinting of a rightist newspaper poll saying that 82 percent of the public felt that a privatized TF1 should keep Polac in his job to the utterances of the then-head of TF1, who compared Polac to Daumer and Céline.

Polac defines his program as dangerous and useful — dangerous in that it could encourage the pugnacious side of France to believe

that because so many institutions don't work democracy itself is at fault, useful in that for the first time these institutions have been criticized for a mass audience.

"Now they have become subjects of conversation. I am not claiming that much has changed, but at least people are talking about what's wrong. That is a little progress."

French television is remarkably hidebound: Polac's program, like it or not, stars the air. "Television is the opiate of the people and I would like to make it a tonic," he says. "I try to be an antidote, that is my first aim."

"My second aim, which is impossible, is for it to be a truth, transparency, *glasnost*. I think all societies need transparency and so for me television should be a mirror. More a mirror than a call to action. I don't think we have much power to change things or to win justice. Just being a mirror isn't bad."

By William Safire
WASHINGTON — The hot word in diplomatic parlance is *ploy*.

When President Reagan and Speaker of the House Jim Wright issued their short-lived peace plan for Central America, doves in the United States promptly dubbed it a mere *ploy* to help speed aid to the contras when the Sandinistas turned it down. A reporter asked Secretary of State George P. Shultz, "Is it a *ploy*?" Replied Shultz, in a verbal snippet that made a nice sound bite on all the news shows, "It's not just a *ploy*, it's a serious effort."

Soon afterward, when Central American presidents put their own plan forward, hawks here characterized Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, quick rhetorically as *Siind* (Sind) as a *ploy* of his own.

Obviously, students of diplomacy have a major accusatory word to contend with. What is the *s* of *t*he *s* of play?

Sir Charles James Napier (whose Latin-coded *Paecon* informed his colleagues in London that "I have Sind" in India) used the word in 1842 to describe a military drill maneuver that formed a column out of a line, perhaps back-forming the word from *deploy*: "They acquire the art ofploying and deploying their troops."

Before *ploy* was being used as an informal short form of an archaic meaning of *employ*: "to use," as one would give full employ to a tool. The Scots used the word to mean "activity," and then "escapade"; that's where it picked up a roguish quality, as a pursuit that young rakes would adopt to amuse themselves or to outwit or disconcert others.

In the United States, this useful old term — still, curiously, considered "informal" by many lexicographers — means "trick, sly action, mild deceit" in its pejorative sense, "*maneuver, gambit*" in a more admiring sense.

Be careful with the synonym *gambit*, which is in its figurative sense a *ploy*; a *ploy* is not always a *gambit*. That's because the essence of *gambit* is "opening, beginning." In chess, the term denotes the purposeful sacrifice of a pawn or other piece at the start of a game to gain an advantage; its meaning has been extended in the real world to "an

LANGUAGE

The Diplomatic Play

opening move, to gain an advantage," keeping the original connotation while losing the original meaning.

An *opener* is a *ploy* that doesn't work.

SUPPORTERS — *Play* is used differently, believers in the *play* of life, one Oliver L. North, in his case, the noble cause of freedom fighters in Central America. *Play* prevailed the good fight, but *ploy* used his use of law to mislead, as lying to Congress and so on.

At the risk of drawing the ire of a special prosecutor, Jim Newton, formerly of The New York Times foreign desk, tried to call attention to the origin of the phrase the end justifies the means, which the Iran-contra investigative committee appeared to attribute to Karl Marx.

I recalled the often-quoted phrase by Thomas Jefferson after he slipped around Congress and the Constitution to acquire the vast Louisiana territory. To lose our country by a culpable adherence to a written law," said the United States' third president, "would be to lose the Law itself . . . absurdly sacrificing the end to the means."

But Newton cracked and is means to a translation of the 48th letter of St. Jerome, written circa A.D. 400. "The *law* . . . was adopted by strong men in *controver-*

sia . . . wrote St. Jerome for

his church father who it is said manuscripts into Latin.

"However eager and desirous congressmen must be to win North as adopting it as the of the Marxist 'enemy,'" Newton, now at The Atlantic, said, "surely they don't want St. Jerome in mind."

Or Sophocles, either. In 401 B.C., the Greek playwright used words that translate into English as "play" to excuse any evil. "Bad philosophy, but certainly a practical thought; it does not, however, have the specific end-means relation, so until a Lexicographer finds a regular comes up with an earlier date. St. Jerome gets the credit." — *New York Times*

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